The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,228 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1888.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M. L. VERONA	3116	500	W. D. Mudie	17th Feb.
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheeler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	J. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Snallard	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheeler	4th May.

Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
DECCAN	3129	550	P. W. Case	17th Feb.
SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfit	2nd Mar.
VENETIA	2726	450	F. Cole	24th Mar.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 8, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 330.
First and Second, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Feb.	10th April.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th March	1st May.
R. RUBATTINO			1st April	20th May.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	On the 18th Feb 1888.
STURA	...	,, 10th Mar. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	15th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	630	7th April.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	25th March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dec
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1888
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	14th Feb.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3132	400	15th Feb.

This Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates. Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. EDEN HALL	A. B. McDougall	3613	400	15th Mar
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr.
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3568	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3132	400	15th May

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. MERTON HALL	C. Barnes	5100	500	30th Mar.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	5100	500	24th May
S.S. RUFFORD HALL	—	5000	500	30th May

These steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines and carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3541	480	3rd Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	W Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3541	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

ARMENIA	George Read	3395	480	13th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. "Armenia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 1, 1888. Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED, to represent an old Established London INDENT FIRM, AGENTS in the following cities:—Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Kurrachee, Lahore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Umballa, Umritsur, and Allahabad, must be well connected amongst Indentors. Address with full partic [redacted] terms, &c. Apply PRINTER, c

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, [illegible] February, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 13th February (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1903, tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY the 23rd February, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,400 tons, on TUESDAY, [illegible] February, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th Febry, 1888. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID first-class Iron steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey, above the highest class at Lloyds, will be despatched as follows:—

CITY of CARTHAGE, for London or Liverpool, on or about 28th February.

CITY of CANTERBURY for London or Liverpool, on or about 26th March.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two birth cabins, bath, punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, L.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephone, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operation, As supplied to the English Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCK ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornaments and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price one shilling all rights reserved.

"THE WATER-SUPPLY OF THE EARTH"

with special reference to agriculture, and to the Reforestation of Hills, Mountains and Highlands, the sources of streams and rivers, and to the deepening of silted up streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes, and inland seas.

BY W. H. WALLINGER,
Deputy Comsr. Forests, Bombay, India Rd.
Price, 12 as.
Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
LAND FOR SALE.

MESSRS. BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited, have for sale about 269 square yards of surplus land adjoining the mill premises in Bapty Road, Byculla.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders at the Mill Office, Falkland Road, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 11th day of February, 1888, or a Private Sale of the land, but they do not undertake to accept the highest or any Tender.

On the acceptance of a tender being notified to the tenderer, he will be required to pay forthwith 25 per cent of the purchase money, and to complete the sale within two months from the date thereof.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at the Mill.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NARAYEN RANGOBA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following approximate weights of OLD MATERIAL to be weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery, viz.:—

250 tons	old and broken	Fish-plates	Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon.
36	do.	Fish Bolts and Nuts	
70	do.	Wrot Iron Spikes	
13	do.	Gibbs and cotters	
25	do.	Miscellaneous Wrot Scrap	
45	do.	Iron Crank Axles	Parel Loco. Works.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

The material can be seen on application, and Forms of Tender obtained from the undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th February, 1888.

A FEW SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
ALL IN EXCELLENT ORDER,
AT
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550 each,
ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT.
No. 1, ASH LANE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, & POONA,
43, Esplanade Road. 1, East Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW BISCUITS.

HEALTH BISCUITS, very wholesome, an excellent Cheese Biscuit ... Per 2 lb. tin	Re. 1 6
ATLANTIC BISCUITS, Light and Crisp; a first-class Wine Biscuit	Re. 1 2
DUTCH MACCAROONS; a sweet, deliciously flavoured Dessert Biscuit ... Per small tin	Re. 1 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)
Rs. 16-8 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B." BRAND
RESERVE CUVEE, FINEST EXTRA DRY.
CHAMPAGNE.

Magnums, Rs. 120; Quarts, Rs. 60 & Pints, Rs. 32 per doz

APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

HUNGARIAN HOCK.

A pure and excellent White Wine, (warranted without spirit).

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Hungarian Chabis	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 8 8
Magyarader	,, 18 0	...
Do. Bakator	,, 20 0	...
Hungarian Chateau	,, 20 0	,, 11 0

HUNGARIAN CLARET.

The finest and purest Red Wine.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 8 8
Do. Chateau	,, 20 0	,, 11 0
Menescher, excellent	,, 18 0	...

CHAMPAGNE.

Hungarian Monopole	Rs. 54 0	...

Imported by
JAMES CONNELL,
VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK,
AND AT
P. CASSANELLO AND CO.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, ...	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ..
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine	,, 22 0	—
Very Superior	,, 26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	.
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	..
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frande	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
From MUNIER & FILS.		
St. Estephe	Rs 12 0	14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	,, 23 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Roemer	[illegible] 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montros ***	,, 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, [illegible] 8	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	
,, *	,, 22 8	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 9 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Grignolino	,, 14 0	..
,, Barbera	,, 11 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34, Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2	Re. 1 8
Celery	...	,, 0 10
French Beans	...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	...	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	...	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, Jan. 21, 1887.

BASS'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
(BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS).

THIS Ale has been specially brewed to meet the taste of those who prefer a Light English Beer; whilst retaining the well-known qualities which characterizes all Bass's Beers, yet it is considerably lighter than their ordinary Beer, and thus more suited for consumption in this country.

Bottles, Rs. 6-4 per dozen. Half Bottles, Rs. 4-4 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKY.

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ANOTHER SUCCESS 1887.
OF Rs. 28 8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
FIRST ORDER MERIT 1887.
ALL Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
ADELAIDE EXHIBITION 1887.
DEALERS Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "SPORTSMAN" 1887.
OLD Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE "CIVILIAN" 1887.
MELLOW Rs. 28-8

"NAPIER JOHNSTONE."
VIDE ANALYSIS 1887.
MATURED Rs. 28-8

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS
GREAT SALE
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.
MRS. LAKE'S
ENTIRE STOCK
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

MRS. LAKE
MAISON DE MODES. RAMPART ROW.

Black Dress Silks and Satins.
Coloured Dress Silks and Satins.
Black and Coloured Trimming Satins.
Black and Coloured Silk Velvets.
Coloured Cashmeres and Veilings.
Coloured Flannels and Serges.
White and Cream figured Muslins.
Coloured Zephyrs and Sateens.
White and Cream Piece Laces.
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NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the abovementioned Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of enabling the Liquidator to lay before the Meeting an account showing his acts and dealings, and the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted for the year ended 31st October, 1887.

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Bombay, 1st February, 1888.

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COL. HANCOCK. | COL. JACKSON.
COL. WESTMACOTT. | THE HON. SEC., AHMEDABAD HUNT.

W. H. WHITE, ESQ., C.E., HONORARY SECRETARY.

The Meet will take place, as usual, during the Easter Holidays, commencing March 30, 1888, at the "Nal" in the Ahmedabad district.

The exact value of the Cup and first Spears will depend upon subscriptions, but approximately will be Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30 respectively.

Mess tents, messing and ice will be provided, but competitors must bring their own sleeping tents, liquor, &c.

First entries, Rs. 15 each, will close on 28th February; Second entries, Rs. 30 each, 15th March ; half forfeit.

Gentlemen are requested to send their entries to the Honorary Secretary at Morvi as soon as possible, so as to enable the Committee to know approximately how many to arrange for.

THE "SALMON" PONY CUP value Rs. 250, for ponies. Arabs 13·2, C. B. 13·3 and under, will be ridden for at the Meeting. Half an inch allowed for shoes. Ponies may be measured at the Meet, and W. I. T. C. certificates will be acceptted. Entries free.

RULES.

A competitor will be allowed two chances only, for which he may buy two entries, and may ride any horses *bona fide* his own property, or the same horse twice in different heats.

The drawings for heats will be so arranged that no two chances of the same owner will be drawn in the same heat.

Catch weights, owners up. In the event of an owner being disabled by a fall he may put up a rider, who must be of not less weight than himself, or approved by the Committee.

Contesting Spears to be divided into parties of three or four, and the takers of first Spears of each party to contend for following heats and final Spear and Cup.

To take first Spear it is not necessary that the hog should be killed, but blood must be drawn and seen on pig or on spear by Umpire, or other riders at the discretion of the Umpire.

Spears to be delivered on the offside only unless by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting. Spears are not to exceed 8 feet in length.

An Umpire will accompany each party, who will, if possible, settle all disputes ; but who can, if in doubt, submit the point to the Committee, whose decision on all matters will be final.

Any rider, making a frivolous objection or claiming first Spear when the claims thereto cannot be substantiated, will be fined one dozen of champagne.

Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, and conviction thereof will disqualify at the discretion of the Committee.

W. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Honorary Secretary.

Morvi, Kattywar, February, 1888.

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North-Western Railway.

Phillour, 20th May 1887.

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(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

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3-12-86.

GENTLEMEN,

Rs. 8-8. Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, one each to the following persons . . . . . .

Since I got my watch it has kept excellent time, and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depot. I think it is a pity they are no more widely known, because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers, and now it is not a second out either way with it.

I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
Corpl. 3rd Division Guards.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

EASILY REPAIRED.

GENTLEMEN,—The other day I was shown a watch by Babu-Peary Mohun Ghosal, the private clerk of H. B. Hedersted, Esq., of the O. & R. Railway. He spoke in highest terms about the watch, and said the Waterbury Watch was the best of all the so-called cheap and accurate watches of the day. So I have been persuaded to write you to send me one per return V. P. Post to the following address—

Khoodi Ram Mistry.

Rs. 8-8

E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal.
February 18, 1887.

MY DEAR SIR,

. . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well, and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige.

Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

CHEAP.

The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says :—" We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap."

Rs. 8-8

The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as 'Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.

The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says :—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular Watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.

Rs. 8-8.

The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says :—" We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Rs. 8-8.

Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October, 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]

May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDY & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Agents wanted throughout the Country.

Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver ; and will withstand acids.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality ...... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do. do. ...... Rs. 130, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 " " Single Shot, Winchesters ...... Rs. 65
Cartridges per 100 for 450 Rifles ...... Rs. 11 | Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
" " 100 " 500 " ...... " 13 | " " " 500 " " 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co.," are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES
AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO. BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, SUB-AGT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to Trade.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES | LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES | DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS | DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS | EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. A Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubi Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY. | POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, | 1 East Street,
Opposite Clock Tower. | Oppsite Napier Hotel.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 ; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates new Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself* ;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with confidence and Pleasure.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.
HAMPSTED, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE* UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—**TREACHER & CO**
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA ;

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. [illegible]. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

" We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

" We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, " I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

" Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. (in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ...£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for custody without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

A very desirable TOP FLOOR, facing the sea and open to the west, right above Mr. Max Mink. A capital residence. Rent moderate. Apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, on Mount Napean, Malabar Hill, nearly opposite to Surgeon Major Arnott, a very desirable BUNGALOW, put into thorough order, now in the occupation of J. S. Alston, Esq. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and full particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Undersigned is prepared shortly to receive TENDERS for the Execution of certain PRELIMINARY WORKS AT Colaba Point Battery by Contract, consisting chiefly of stone filling excavation of rock and Earth, Lime, Masonry, and Concrete.

2. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned who does not BIND himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R.E.,
Ex. Engr. Bo :

Colaba, 4th February, 1888.

MAHABLESHWAR PROPERTIES FOR SALE

WILL be SOLD BY AUCTION before the hot season of 1888, if not previously disposed of privately.

"Craig Hall"—Finest situation on the Hill.
"Monastery"—Favorite and picturesque bungalow
"Birds Nest"— A snug retreat with extensive grounds
"Rose Cottage"—Commanding a lovely view.
"Mulberry Cottage"—In same compound as Rose Cottage.

Also a Small House in the Bazaar, a Strawberry Garden on the Lake, and a House at Sattara.

For particulars apply to

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA, Poona.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

A CARD.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in ALL SORTS of JEWELLERY & DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

ADDRESS :—RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Mahomedan law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through rates and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on all Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage [illegible] published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GEYER AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No 1, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1888, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Profit and Loss, with Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1887.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
H. A. [illegible]
and [illegible]

Bombay, 31st January, [illegible]

THE GREAT IN[illegible]
FOR TO[illegible]

TOOTHACHE cured [illegible] knawing or otherw[illegible]
GREAT INDIAN TOOTH[illegible]

This remedy has been tri[illegible] found infallible.

TOOTHACHE RELI[illegible]

Price—8 annas p[illegible]
Packing *free* if 6 [illegible]
Directions *accomp*[illegible]

SUB-AGENTS WANTED I[illegible]

THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY C[illegible]
BAREILLY, N.-W. P.

ELECTROPLATING SUPERSEDED.
CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
SATISFACTORY.

ARGENTINA,

the only reliable and durable silver solution
DIFFERENT TO ALL OTHERS IN PREPARATION.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Britannia metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ornaments imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

This preparation will stand fire, maintaining its brilliancy above boiling point. Guaranteed not to contain any mercury or acid and cheaper by far than ordinary electroplating. For fuller details see directions which accompany each phial.

Price : Rs. 2 per phial ; packing and postage [illegible]
Sole Agents in India :—THE PANJAB [illegible] Co.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED—
MANAGER, PUNJAB AGENCY Co., Punjab.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

CALENDAR—February, 1

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... Feb. 12th. 4h. 48m., a.m.
First Quarter .... " 20th. 6h. 50·5m., a.m.
Full Moon .... " 27th. 4h 48·9m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise. H. M.	Sun-Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 11	First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m. Lady Reay's Fancy Fair and Fete. Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Meeting, 12 noon. Entertainment by the Amateur Minstrels of the P. & O. s.s. Verona, 8 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: Norville's Gaiety Co., 9 p.m. Arrival of the Maharajah of Travancore	6 32	5 57	10 57m 11 39 a	5 17m 4 56 a
Sun. 12	Quinquagesima Sunday.	6 32	5 57	11 39m —	5 53m 5 34 a
Mon. 13	Arrival of Governor-General of Goa, Vic. Terminus, 6-30 a.m. First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Sholapore S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Geyer and Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Annual Meeting, B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall. Minnesingers' Smoking Concert, 9-30 p.m. Yacht Club Dance. English mail expected per s.s. Coromandel.*	6 31	5 58	0 13m 0 18 a	6 26m 6 11 a
Tu. 14	First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 2-30 p.m. Yacht Club Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m. Byculla Club Annual Ball. Duke of Connaught's Visit to Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry.	6 31	5 58	0 45m 0 54 a	6 57m 6 45 a
Wed. 15	First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m Town Council, 3 p.m. Back Bay Bath Co., Meeting, 5 p.m.	6 30	5 59	1 15m 1 29 a	7 26m 7 15 a
Thr. 16	Marine Battalion at Home.	6 30	5 59	1 43m 2 3 a	7 52m 7 41 a
Fri. 17	Annual Meeting Y. M. C. Association. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Verona.	6 29	6 0	2 10m 2 38 a	8 19m 8 7 a

* Left Aden at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, 7th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Lady Reay's Fancy Fair, Esplanade.
Wynaad Gold Mining Company, 12 noon.
Gaiety Theatre, Norville's Gaiety Company, 9 p.m.
Entertainment, Amateur Minstrels s.s. Verona, Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sir Wm. Armstrong (s), from Mauritius; Canara (s), and Nowshera (s), Calcutta; Pachumba (s), Karachi; and Boskenna Bay (s), put back.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kupurthala (s), for Rangoon and Moulmein; Sutlej (s), London, &c.; and Dora (s), Moulmein.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Deccan and Othello entered yesterday, and the s.s. Rockcliff left the Dock.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st January 1888 was 65,486 maunds.

Entertainment.—An entertainment will be given by the Amateur Minstrels of the P. and O. s.s. Verona, at the Seamen's Institute, on Saturday and Monday, at 8 p.m.

M. N. Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients last month was 4,901, out of which 775 were new admissions, the daily average attendance being 158.

The Fancy Fair.—We are desired to state that the stall on the Fancy Fair which we yesterday described as Mrs. Jehangir's should have been styled Mrs. Cowasjee Jehanghir's and Mrs. Slight's, as it contained the joint and equal contributions of the two ladies.

Gamblers.—Dyal Kalidass and five other Hindoos were yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan accused No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Cumbarwara 4th street, and the others with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money, on Thursday last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Accused No. 1 was fined Rs. 20, and his companions Rs. 10 each.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of Shaik Husson Fakroodin, aged 28 years, a callassee of a prow plying in this harbour. He had been missing since Wednesday last, and his body was found floating in the sea off Mody Bunder. Deceased was addicted to drink. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

Fire.—A fire broke out at 1-30 a.m., yesterday morning, at a bone crushing mill, owned by one Cassum Mahomed, at Frere Bunder. On the alarm being raised, the fire was speedily extinguished by the police and the neighbours. The damages are assessed at Rs. 150 only. It appears that a light was kept in the store-room of the mill, where there was also a fire place. It is not certain whether the lamp was upset or whether the careless use of the fire-place set the matting, which composed the partition walls of the room, on fire. The Byculla steam fire-engine and the Parell manual-engine arrived in quick time, but were not used, as the fire was then almost extinguished.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of Jan., 1888:—

		Ans.	Nos.
Rs. 100 Prizes.			
Green Line,	Up	2	154164
Special Line,	Up	1	A 288978
Rs. 10 Prizes.			
Special Line,	Up	2	020140
Yellow Line,	Up	,,	144311
Green Line,	Up	,,	156457
Yellow Line,	Down	,,	199 73
Lavender Line,	Up	1½	062019
Green Line,	Down	,,	2031 2
Yellow Line,	Down	,,	227225
Red Line,	Up	1	580893
Brown Line,	Up	,,	587636
Blue Line,	Down	,,	7 1666
Special Line,	Up	,,	A 2·9667
,,	Down	,,	A 569 56
,,	Down	,,	A 584643
Special Line.	Down	½	300043
Lavender Line,	Down	,,	132649

Karachi Hospital.—The excavations for the foundation of the Hospital at Keamari have commenced. The Hospital will be erected between the village and the Bunder Road.—*Sind Gazette.*

A Hoax at Poona.—Recently a local paragraph was circulated in almost all the vernacular papers in Poona, that a Hindoo Devotee of *Dnanoba* at Alundi had announced that on Wednesday last, the 8th instant, he would produce golden leaves on *pipal* tree near the temple at Alundi by some supernatural powers, which he pretended to possess by the favour of God. About eight thousand superstitious people visited Alundi on the day to see it verified, but they returned to their houses wiser but sadder men, having been victims of a stupid hoax.—*Deccan Herald.*

A Dacoit's Threat.—On the 28th of last month Shrimant Bhaoo Saheb Nene, an opulent Savkar of Nagothna in the Ratnagheri district received a threatening letter by post under the signature of "Tantia Bhil and Co., Satpuda Nimad." The letter states that Tantia Bhil and his company of about 2,000 men have started from Nisaan for the Konkan, and asks the Savkar to keep in readiness five thousand rupees, two candies of rice, and five maunds of dall for use of the party. The Savkar is enjoined that if he fails doing what he has been bidden to do his head and those of his brother and children will be cut off and his house looted. The inhabitants of Nagothna are in great fear from the date of the receipt of the letter.—*Deccan Herald.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Double Racquet Handicap.

The following is the result of yesterdays' match:—

R L Stewart } scr beat { Capt Quentin } +6 (15-9, 15-12)
A C Walker } { P B Savile }

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Hon'ble Kazi Shahabudeen, C I E.
* Col Pennycuick, Madras.
Mr E J Orsole, Brussels.
* Mr M A Baig, Jinjeera.
Capt S Mayne, C I H.
* Mr C Erskine.
Mr Seymour Keay, Calcutta.
* Mrs Cooper, England.
* Surg-Maj Ross, England.
* Professor Arnold, England.
* Mrs. J Higgins, England.
* Mr J Austin, England.
* Mr W Ferminger, England.
* Mr A Mackey, England.
* Mr G Sharwell, England.
* Mr J F Blair, England.
Mr J Hunter, Karachi.
Mr and Mrs Richardson, Karachi.
* Mr H Spence.
Mr and Mrs A R Wilson, Calcutta.
Mr W Sandford.
* Lieut J Henderson.
* Mr F Brewster, London.
* Lieut-Col and Mrs Hall, Mhow.
Lieut G J Hall.
Mr and Mrs Gouldsbury, Lahore.
Lieut R W Fuller, Burmah.
Mr M Frewin.
Mr H Derry, Poona.
Mr H A Coggan, Poona.
Mr W Foster, Bombay.
Mr A Clarke, Bombay.
Capt Bromley, Bombay.
Lieut Eustace, Bombay.
Mr C H Boggs, Bombay.
* Rev and Mrs Fletcher, Australia.
Mr. D. Rae, Bombay.
Mr A Conley, Bombay.
Mr L Laski, Bombay.
* Mr J Aspinwall, Bombay.
Mr J Friedman, Bombay.
Mr W Madden, Madras.
Mr M Fleischer, Bombay.
Mr A Bland, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs M Wadia, Bombay.
Mrs Thompson, Bombay.
Mr W Fernie, Bombay.
Lieut A G Shelly, C E, Simla.
Mr M Schwer, Bombay.
* Mr J Filgate.
* Capt Saddler.
Capt A Speed, Bangalore.

* Residents left during the week mark (*) thus.

THE CASES OF RUKHMABAI AND RAMABAI.

Professor Max Muller, replying to letters which have appeared in the *Times* under the signatures of the High Priest of Budjanath and "J. D." on the cases of Rukhmabai and Ramabai, says:—

The case of Rukhmabai to which the High Priest's letter in *The Times* of January 6 refers—I know the letter from the extracts only—is the case of a young lady who at a time when she was incapable of making any legally binding engagement was engaged to be married to a person against whom she afterwards conceived a strong feeling of dislike or even loathing. The question which the Judges, not the Government, had to decide was whether Rukhmabai, because when she had come to years of discretion she refused to become the wife of her child-husband, was liable, according to the Anglo-Indian Code, to be sent to prison for six calendar months. On this point I do not venture to give an opinion, particularly as *adhuc sub judice lis est.* But what I have maintained and what I mean to defend is that such a punishment, under the plea of restitution of conjugal rights, is utterly repugnant to the spirit of the ancient Hindoo law. It is a clear case of interfering with Hindoo customs, the very thing which the High Priest and those who think with him have always deprecated. And yet they are the people who approve of Rukhmabai being sent to prison—nay, who clamour for it and seem to rejoice in it. Some of them have actually appealed to a passage in the "Laws of Manu" to show that he too approved of a woman being sent to prison for such an offence. The High Priest describes himself as humble, poor, and ignorant of the Shastras. What, then, shall I say, a man without caste, a mere barbarian, and in his eyes probably an utter ignoramus? But though I am, no doubt, infinitely more ignorant of the Hindoo Shastras than the High Priest, it seems to me to require but little knowledge of Sanscrit to perceive that the passage quoted from Manu, IX., 83, does not cover Rukhmabai's case. It refers to cases where a wife for sufficient reasons has been replaced by another wife. And it does not say that even in that case the first wife, if she is obstreperous, may be sent to a public prison. On the contrary, if we translate the passage properly, the old Indian law, as laid down by Manu, says that a wife who on being replaced by another rushes out of the house in a rage may be restrained for the time, or may be left with her own family. The context and the commentaries make it perfectly clear that this is the meaning. Her husband and her friends are first to try to quiet her and appease her and prevent her from running away from her husband's house, but if she persists she is to be conducted to the house of her father and to be left there under proper protection. The idea of sending her to a public prison never entered the mind of Manu or any other Indian law-giver. It would have involved the greatest degradation, and the sending her to her father's house would have formed the strangest anticlimax to sending her first to gaol. The Hindoos, as W. Ward, in his partly antiquated but partly still very useful work, "A View of the History, Literature, and Mythology of the Hindoos," Vol I., p. 193, informs us, used to have a room in their houses called the *krodhagara*, the room of anger, where ladies bolted themselves in when they were in a temper. Perhaps the French *boudoir* is a survival of this? Anyhow, it would probably have been in such a room, or in what is called the *ekavesman*, that an obstreperous wife might have been confined according to Hindoo law, but never in a public gaol. What the friends and supporters of Rukhmabai object to is this introduction of a novel English penalty for refusal of conjugal rights; and what they are anxious for is that the Anglo-Indian Code should be amended without further delay, and imprisonment abolished as a means of coercing the wife.

The High Priest declares that "any political grievance may create discontent, but interference with matters which have the slightest connexion with our religious systems and social laws will create a much deeper feeling." If that is so, why has he not a word to say against a Hindoo lady being sent to an English gaol by an English Judge for an offence which, even in England, no Judge would at present venture to visit with so degrading a penalty, a penalty quite opposed to the spirit of the religious systems and social laws of India?

So much for the case of Rukhmabai, which, from a legal point of view, has really nothing to do with the question of infant-marriage The Government has shown no desire to interfere with the system of infant-marriage, or, speaking more properly, infant-betrothal. From what I know of India I am, by no means, prepared to say that that system is an unmixed evil. In some respects, and taking into account the whole social state of India, it seems to me, if properly guarded, preferable even to our system of late and haphazard marriage. Anyhow, any reform of that system must come from within, not from without, and if such men as my friend Behramji Malabari will only continue their noble efforts, their labours, I feel convinced, will not be in vain. The only thing which the Government is bound to prevent is the infliction of any real tort on persons who, when the time of marriage approaches, refuse to be married. To force a person to marry against his or her will is a kind of slavery which cannot be tolerated in any part of the British Empire, and which even from an Indian point of view would not be very far removed from what is branded by Indian law-givers as a *rakshasa*, or devil-marriage.

And now for Ramabai. Her case is quite different again. She has witnessed the misery inflicted in India on child-widows—that is, on children who have been betrothed and have been left husbandless even before they were married. She may have exaggerated the misery which these child-widows undergo. Some of them may lead most excellent and holy lives. But facts are facts. The number of child-widows under nine years of age is 78,976; from 10 to 14 years of age, 207,388; from 15 to 19 years of age, 382,736. (See "The High Caste Hindoo Widow," by Ramabai, p. 109.) Some of them, few or many, have certainly been driven to despair, infamy, suicide. My excellent friend Ramabai, herself a widow, though not a child-widow, wishes to open a home and a school for such child-widows as are willing to come to her. She wishes to educate them, to guard them from evil, and in time to make them useful members of society; it may be, happy wives and intelligent mothers. The difficulty is at present how to get the necessary funds, about £15,000, though I hear that some progress has been made in collecting contributions in America. Why should the High Priest and his friends object to this work of charity? If, as the High Priest tells us, "the greatest of Hindoo Kings would yet come and bow down before him," why should he not bid them to help in a scheme of philanthropy which can hurt no one, and which may save at least a few souls from a life of humiliation, disgrace, and despair?

SEA AND OCEAN RAPID NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. G. A. de Penning writes to a contemporary respecting the prospects of the Sea and Ocean Rapid Navigation Co., Ld., a remarkable prospectus, of which we published some few weeks ago. He says:—

Many of your subscribers would doubtless desire to learn the result of the closing of the share list of the above Company. I may say that it is pretty fair, but not such as to warrant my leaving for England to contract for the building of the first vessel. It is a fact that many great inventions on being first proposed have met with disbelief and objection, yet this was owing to their not being understood, and to the then prevailing prejudice to innovation or change of any kind; but this should not be so in this our more enlightened times, especially when the invention for the proposed fast vessels has been fully described in the specification, and illustrated by the drawings, so as to be easily understood. That every advance once made (or an invention proved to be valuable) should be appreciated, is not much to the credit of our times. There should be the desire to advance or to assist in doing so: the means therefore should not be withheld to forward this invention which promises the great advantage of a speedy communication with all parts of the globe, and also a good return to the shareholders, but investors seem to rush blindly in for canals that are doubtful, and railroads to impracticable places, although the returns from either can only be a poor percentage. We have at present fast despatch and torpedo boats that can travel or speed 30 knots per hour, (and these are daily advertised for construction). Surely it is not now deemed an impossibility to gain a further speed of 11 or 12 knots more (which would give the 1,000 miles in the 24 hours, by larger vessels with multiplied and improved means of propulsion, while presenting from their exceeding small breadth very much lessened resistance to the water moved through? I say improved means of propulsion, advisedly, for these fast boats gain their speed chiefly by using an invention of mine patented in 1854, for encasing the propeller in a tube or clyinder, and this is improved upon in the new vessel. Convinced as I am of the certain full success of the proposed vessel, I am determind to persevere till I do construct one to prove the speed. All that is necessary, is to obtain sufficient means for that purpose. As many are yet applying for information, the share list will therefore be kept open till the 15th of this month, by which time I trust all who think well of the invention will join with me and share in what must prove a certainty, and yield a good return. The future of the Company may be hereafter considered. Perhaps I may be allowed to anticipate so far that from the enhanced sale of the first successful vessel, with the Royalties that would then come in, the Directors will not only be able to declare a good dividend, but could reserve enough to carry on the Company without further contributions.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P and O Co's s s Sutlej, Captain W D Worcester, sailed yesterday for London with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For London—Mr Heming, Mr and Mrs A R Wilson and Mr Stormont.
For Brindisi—Lieutenant Fuller.
For Marseilles—Two Misses Remfry and Mr Brooks.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(Official Intelligence.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88 .... £16,111,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 4th Feb. 1888. £12,593,300
Balance to be remitted from 5th Feb. to 31st March 1888 .... £3,520,700

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Feb. 11.—Fancy Bazaar, in aid of Lady Reay's Fund.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 13.—Arrival of H. E. the Governor-General of Portuguese India.
Yacht Club Dance.
Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, B. B. R A. Society.
Minnesingers' Smoking Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, 9-30 p.m.
" 14.—Yacht Club Annual Meeting.
Shrove Tuesday.
Byculla Club Annual Ball.
" 15.—Town Council Meeting.
Ash Wednesday.
" 17.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 19.—First Sunday in Lent.
" 20.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Bombay Races.
Yacht Club Regatta.
" 22.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana.
H. E. the Governor entertains the Minnesingers at Malabar Point.
" 23.—Bombay Races.
" 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta Ball.
Departure of M. S. Peshawur.
Departure of the Maharaja of Travancore.
" 25.—Bombay Races.
Bombay Light Horse at Bandora.
" 27.—Yacht Club Dance.
Holi Holiday.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Encampment and Rifle Meeting, Bandora.
" 29.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mar. 2.—Departure of M. S. Coromandel.
" 3.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
B. B. and C. I. Vol. Inspection, Camp and Rifle Meeting concludes.
" 5.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
Ladies' Concert at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort.
Opening of new horse shed by H. E. the Governor at the Hospital for Animals.
" 7.—Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
" 8.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 9.—Departure of M. S. Balaarat.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught visits Freemason's Hall, Byculla.
" 12.—Yacht Club Dance.
" 14.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 16.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
" 17.—St. Patrick's Day
" 19.—Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
" 21.—Jamshedi Naoroz Holiday.
Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 22.—German Celebration of the Emperor's Birthday.
" 23.—Departure of M. S. Bengal.
7th Dragoon Guards arrive at Amballa.
" 24.—Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.
Government of India Offices leave Calcutta.
" 28.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 30.—Good Friday.
Departure of M. S. Pekin.
Apl. 1.—Easter Sunday.
" 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Bank Holiday.
" 4.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.

BENGAL.

The Howrah Bridge.—Babu Hurry Mohun Bose, Vice-President of the Howrah People's Association, writes to the Government of Bengal:—In the letter to the Port Commissioners it was stated that "when the bridge debt is paid off it will be obligatory on the Lieutenant-Governor to take steps to reduce the tolls to such a point that they will just suffice and no more to cover the annual charge for maintenance. The debt will be redeemed next year, and the Hughli Railway Bridge will then be open for traffic, and may have an important influence on the question. The Lieut.-Governor considers that that will be the proper time for considering which tolls should be abolished or reduced." The Committee believed that the bridge debt has been fully redeemed, that a sufficient reserve fund has been accumulated, and that the opening of the Jubilee Bridge has not to any appreciable extent, affected the receipts of the Floating Bridge. They are, however, not in possession of any precise information on the points, and they, therefore, beg respectfully to pray that an enquiry into the matter may be made, and that the question as to the abolition of tolls, with effect from the commencement of the ensuing official year, may be presently taken into consideration by Government.—*Englishman.*

Camp of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles.—The morning and evening drills of this Corps, now under canvas at Ballygunge, take place on the adjoining maidan, and both men and horses show marked improvement from thus working regularly together. Captain Thomas makes an admirable Commandant as ready with the *suaviter in modo* as with the *fortiter in re.* As an example of his capacity in the latter necessary element in a Commandant's character, a gallant trooper euphoniously known as "The Apostle," was the other day sentenced to an hour and-a-half's sentry-go for a mistake in drill. It turned out subsequently that the mistake was made by the Lieutenant in charge of the Squadron. The Lieutenant afterwards explained this to his Commanding Officer, but the gallant trooper had served out his punishment ere the explanation exonerated him. Another example of the discipline maintained in camp was the arrest of Captain C. Muir, Commandant of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, on Sunday night. Captain Muir, was proceeding to his own lines and failed to answer the sentry's challenge when passing the Volunteers' Camp. He was consequently arrested and marched off to the Guard-room, whence he was afterwards released by the officer commanding. Captain Muir very handsomely acknowledged himself in the wrong and accepted the inconvenience with the utmost good nature.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

An Amusing Transaction in the Jail.—During the time that the accused Edwards, of the Salt Department, now awaiting trial before the High Court Sessions, was confined in the Penitentiary, he consulted Dr. Currie, then also a inmate, for legal advice, whereupon the latter advised Edwards for over two hours. The interview had no sooner terminated than Dr. Currie presented to his fellow prisoner a promissory note for 200 Rs., which he asked Edwards to sign. The latter naturally demanded an explanation, when Dr. Currie informed him that he had given him a consultation, of over two hours, that he could not expect him to give legal advice for nothing, and that the promissory note in question represented his fee. Edwards declined to attach his signature to the document, with the result that both parties came to fisticuffs. On the release of Edwards on bail Currie sent his bill to him, in which he applied for payment of Rs. 200 for legal advice rendered, and this document, it now appears, is in the hands of the Police authorities. It is needless to add, perhaps, that the demand so made was not complied with.—*Pioneer.*

Curious suit in connection with a Prince.—At the Small Cause Court, on Tuesday, before the learned second Judge, a suit was called on for hearing, in which Augur Chund Soocar sought to recover from Goolam Mahomed Khan Bahadoor and two others, the sum of Rs 850, alleged to be due on the defendants' promissory note executed at Madras, on the 10th October 1885, with Rs. 50 interest thereon. The defendants were formerly trustees, under arrangement, for the present Prince of Arcot, by whom, the debt in question was incurred for purposes of His Highness, who directed Colonel Underwood to pay plaintiff the amount. Colonel Underwood, however, having appointed a Dewan and others in lieu of the trustees, who created the liability, objects to pay, and hence the present suit. Colonel Underwood having been subpœnad by the defendants to prove that they were authorized by the Prince of Arcot to settle the claim, this officer appeared before the court, yesterday, and explained that the books in connection with the Prince's affairs were not only voluminous but were of a private character and could not be produced. He also explained that he had to be present at 4 p.m. at the removal of the body of the wife of the second Prince, whereupon the Court directed that the hearing should stand adjourned till the 13th instant. The plaintiff is represented by Mr. James Carr, and the 1st and 2nd defendants by Mr. Lutchmapathy Naidu, instructed by Mr. Ramanooja Charry.—*Ibid.*

Soldiers Waylaid.—We are informed that a party of soldiers of the 21st Hussars were set upon by some badmashes, on Monday night, at Cole's Park, Cleveland Town, and robbed of all the money they possessed.—*Bangalore Post.*

BURMA.

On Friday week the Assistant Commissioner at Zeegone, received a report of the death of a notorious dacoit named Htoon Oung Kyaw from one Chozon of the same gang who said he had himself killed the deceased. A party was sent out and brought the body into Zeegone, from whence it was sent to Tharrawaddy. It seems that Chozen and brother dacoit had a quarrel, and with the additional inducement of the reward of Rs. 200 that was on Htoon Oung Kyaw's head he decided to murder him, and seizing his friend's dah he took his head off. Chozen is now in custody.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

THE PROPOSED EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

To the representations of the Colonial Office, on behalf of the Australian proposal for a joint antarctic expedition, the Treasury has returned an unfavourable answer. It will be remembered that Sir Graham Berry, acting on behalf of all the Australian colonies, represented to the Home Government the desirability of a preliminary antarctic reconnaissance, to which the colonies would contribute £5,000, on condition that the mother-country would contribute a like sum. The object of the expedition would be to make a preliminary cruise round the fringe of the antarctic with a view to pave the way for a more serious attempt later on. Moreover, it was represented that such exploration would have great commercial value so far as the antarctic whale fisheries are concerned. The request of the Australians was strongly supported by the Colonial Office, as well as by the Royal and the Royal Geographical Societies. The grounds of the Treasury's refusal to place the £5,000 asked for on the Estimates are, that the department best able to judge of the commercial value of such an expedition does not think the interests involved sufficient to justify the proposed Imperial contribution; and the general result of the communications regarding the scientific objects of the expedition received from scientific bodies, is to show that an expedition on the scale contemplated could do very little in the way of scientific investigation, and would be regarded simply as a pioneer of future more complete and costly expeditions. It must be admitted (says the *Times*) that the grounds of the Treasury's refusal of the grant are reasonable. The fact is that the Australians themselves and their representatives here have not shown anyvery great enthusiasm on behalf of the proposed expedition. Certainly, the learned societies of Australia have been urgent enough for a long time as to the necessity of such an expedition; and it seemed at one time as if they had succeeded in communicating their enthusiasm to their various Governments. The original proposal was that the Government of Victoria alone should contribute £10,000, if the other Governments contributed in proportion. But somehow this proposal fell through, and Sir Graham Berry was authorised to offer only £5,000, to add to a like sum advanced by the home Government. The sum of £10,000 would only suffice for a run round the edge of the ice, and would not go far in the way of real exploring work. Had the Australians or their representatives shown in a substantial way that they were really in earnest in their object the Imperial Government would have had some difficulty in refusing their request. Probably they will not be discouraged by the present rebuff—indeed the concluding clause of the Treasury's communication may be read as containing encouragement. The Australians will doubtless take the reply of the Treasury in good part, and will perhaps be stimulated to come forward with an offering of something more than £5,000, an amount hardly worthy of the abounding wealth of the fifth continent.

MR. BARNUM RE-ORGANISES HIS SHOW.

Mr. Barnum announces the re-organisation of his show in the following open letter to the American newspaper:—

"Waldermere, Bridgeport, Conn., December 24, 1887. Rising Phœnix-like from the ashes of my fifth great fire, which only served to illuminate my path of duty as the American people's champion amusement provider, I have taken into equal partnership my energetic and experienced friend and former associate, James A. Bailey. We have enlarged and vastly improved the greatest show on earth, which we propose to establish as a permanence, with a reserved capital of several millions of dollars. At an early day we intend to establish in several of the largest American cities permanent museums containing many thousands of natural, artificial, mechanical, and scientific curiosities. Each museum will be supplied with an immense lecture room, in which will be given lectures on all important subjects. Interesting amusement will also be produced upon the same stage, including pantomimes, panoramas, tableaux, and moral dramas. The Barnum and Bailey Show will present to this and future generations a world's fair and a moral school of object teaching of unexampled variety and superior excellence, more amusing, instructive, comprehensive, and vast than was ever before seen or dreamed of. It is the pride of my declining years that I am able to give as the result of my long life of experience and determined effort that innocent and educational diversion which every one concedes that human nature imperatively demands, and on Monday, March 12 next, I shall exhibit in Madison Square Gardens undoubtedly the best and greatest, as well as certainly the most varied and extensive, show ever organised in any country. My many agents in all parts of the world have already collected every animal and feature of a character to increase the instructive and educational departments, and greatly add to the general merit of the exhibitions, all of which will positively be shown on the date mentioned.—The public's obedient servant, Phineas T. Barnum."

DIVINE SERVICE.

Quinquagesima Sunday.—Feb. 12.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Agutter in G.—Hymns 37, 197 and 172.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 210 and 38.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Anthem.—"Ye shall dwell in the land."—Stainer.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service, Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 3, 168 and 317.
12-15 p.m.—2nd Celebration Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 284, 254 and 231.

Indo-British Institution (Esplanade). For Holy Trinity Church.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 211, and 193.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 271, 18 and 307.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

Mission Church, Girgaum.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 305 and 521.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 345, 354 and 140.
Wednesday, February 15.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

Christ Church, Byculla.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, and Holy Communion.—Hymns 291, and 322.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 231, 265 and 215.
Ash Wednesday, February 15.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Commination Service.
Thursday, February 16.
8-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Colaba, Causeway.
11 a.m.—Mr. H. A. Geyer, and 6 p.m., Mr. W. Lane.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m—Mr. Francis Patel.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Parel, Elphinstone Road.
9 a.m. and 6 p.m—Mr. Jurain.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

St. Mary's Church, Parel.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-10 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Church, Mazagon.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-15 p.m.—Children's Service (Choral and Sermon).
6 p.m.—Evensong and Children's Service.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipoora.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 265, 210 and 172.

St. Nicholas (Seamen's) Church, Prince's Dock.

11 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Apollo Street, Opposite Government Dockyard.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
11 a.m. and 9 p.m.—Service.
8 p.m.—Prayer meeting on Wednesday.

Church of Scotland.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's, Fort, (Mission Sermon).
Psalm 147 1-5 tune 99.
Hymn 109, 2nd tune.
Paraphrase 23 11-15, tune 155.
Hymn 245, 1st tune.

Harbour Services.

Bombay Young Men's Christian Association.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Duchalburn. Captains, officers and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave the Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Vanity Fair announces that Lord Randolph Churchill has really gone to St. Petersburg on a private mission from the Prince and Princess of Wales, the object of which is to arrange a marriage between Princess Louise and the Grand Duke Michael, "youngest brother of the Czar." The youngest brother of the Czar is the Grand Duke Paul, who is a Muscovite of the old Tartar type, and who was the destined bridegroom of the Princess Alexandra of Greece, but her parents insisted on breaking off the match. The individual to whom the blundering "Ruffler" refers (says *Truth*) is the Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, who is the second of the six sons of the Grand Duke Michael-Nicolaievitch, and, therefore, first cousin of the Czar. It may be remembered that about ten months ago it was announced that what in Court jargon is termed "a project of marriage" was impending between the Grand Duke Michael and the Princess Louise of Wales. He subsequently went to London, and he was there for six weeks, and resided at Marlborough House, besides being included in the Prince of Wales's Ascot party. The marriage project, however, was postponed for various reasons, and if it had been revived the preliminaries would surely have been settled at Fredensborg. The Grand Duke's mother is the youngest sister of the Grand Duke of Baden and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, so he possesses a fair share of the German blood which is held in such high esteem at the English Court. The match would not be a brilliant one, and, of course, the bride would have to embrace the Greek faith.

Truth says:—There can be no doubt as to the excellence of the proposal to devote the surplus of the Queen's Jubilee Fund to the establishment of a system of nursing which shall be of service to the sick poor. There will, however, be much greater practical difficulties in the way of bringing the idea to a successful issue than the Duke of Westminster and his colleagues are aware of; though the plan of district-nursing, which has worked so well in one or two parts of the metropolis, shows that the thing can be done. Let, however, the badges and the millinery be kept, for the present at least, in the background, and let the nurses be chosen with an eye to their capacity for genuine work rather than for fine sentiment. I am assured that the gushing young things who have of late years found playing at sick-nursing so attractive have been an unmitigated nuisance. Another class to be still more excluded is the very "superior person" who can name all the bones in the body and treat a broken limb, but who cannot wash a child or make a cup of good tea. I notice, by the way, that in the draft of the scheme which has been published there is no mention of "poor little Wales"—an omission which, I have reason to believe, has given great offence in the Principality.

It was some time ago that new arrangements were to be made for the accommodation of the Duchess of Albany and her children, as the great house at Claremont cannot be properly kept up by the Duchess, although the Queen pays several of the servants and otherwise contributes towards the expenses, and the establishment has been reduced as much as possible since the Duke of Albany's death. It has now been decided by the Queen (says a "Society" paper) that the Duchess is to live in a villa which is being built in Claremont Park by her Majesty, at an expense of nearly £10,000.

In regard to military balls, the Paris correspondent of *Truth* says:—"There is no place where well-to-do widows have so good a chance of advantageously investing their incomes in the purchase of husbands as at a French military ball. The French officer is not particular as to personal charms or family. He is a good fellow, knows how to make a little money go a long way, how to avoid debt, and has showy qualities which women like. There is no more domestic man, when he has a chance of domesticity. Instead of going to boarding-houses in search of second husbands, the sonsy relicts of rich and vulgar Englishmen would do better to attend military balls. Money and a good reputation will secure a capital match. Both are *de rigueur.* A subaltern has to get his colonel's consent; and, no matter how high the officer, he is unable to marry without the leave of the War Minister. There is a regular inquiry department at the War Office, for investigating the antecedents of ladies whose names are sent up by officers desiring to become their husbands. No marriage is possible unless there is at least a dowry of £48 a year. If there be a shady past, and it is found out, the proposing officer is "blown up." The regiment is looked upon as a family, and officers and wives treat each other as if they were all blood relations. The officer who marries a lady with a fairly good income is really well off. He can, for instance, always have two soldiers for domestics—one for himself, and another for his horse; but they must wear their uniforms. This is a bar to making use of them as coachmen. A showy establishment is not expected; but when there are ample means, hospitality of a fraternal sort is looked for by brother officers."

Among the English, servants are supposed to have ears that hear not, and eyes that see not, what their employers say and do. It would be impossible to suppose anything of the sort in Paris. Masters and mistresses dread the criticisms of the servants' hall, and their highest idea of dining-room comfort is to be served by machinery. The dinner-lift came into fashion in the reign of Louis XV. Electricity is now being used to enable persons of wealth at *diners intimes* to do without the waiter or the maitre d'hotel. A miniature railway is laid down on the dinner-table and continued on the same level into the kitchen through an aperture in the wall and an intermediate pantry. Dishes come in, and after making the round of the table go out in a sort of small truck moved by electricity. The truck at any moment can be made to stop. It does its work admirably as a dumb waiter, and any amount of art may be lavished on it to give it decorative beauty.

Says "*Atlas*" in the *World.*—The Oriental Bazaar, solemnly inaugurated by Mr. Agg-Gardener, will be long remembered at Cheltenham. The receptions of the "Beautiful Badoura;" the "Lalla Rookh" costume of Mrs. Baring Binghan, worth a king's ransom; the *tab* leam from the *Arabian Nights,* and the Cairo Concerts eclipsed anythin ever seen at the most festive inland watering-places, and the Sisters of Nazareth should be becomingly grateful.

It is an open secret that the Empress Eugenie determined that the removal of the remains of her husband and son to Farnborough should be private, in order to avoid the possibility of a visit from her well-beloved cousin "Plon-Plon," who would have made political capital out of his appearence at any kublic function.

Who remembers the beautiful actress, Jane Hading? It is now nearly a year since she has disappeared from the stage. What has happened? "We shall know on Thursday," says a Paris correspondent writing on the 15th ult. when Madame Hading's case will be heard in the Court of Appeals, and justice will decide whether the ineffable Koning, manager of the Gymnase, has the right to break the career of this charming actress, whose misfortune it is to be his wife and victim. M. Koning's Macchiavellic and publicly-avowed plan is to prolong the legal proceedings concerning Madame Hading's demand for a divorce, and to use his authority as a husband in order to prevent her ever appearing again on the stage. Some terribly cynical details may be expected."

Another American girl is about to marry a title and regild a noble coat-of-arms. In the course of the present season Miss Winnaretta Singer will exchange her plebeian appellation for that of Duchesse Decazes. Miss Singer is the daughter of the famous sewing-machine manufacturer, whose widow now bears the title of Duchesse de Camposelice. This title Mrs. Singer bought from the Pope by way of a New Year's present for her second husband, who began life as a baritone. The Duc de Camposelice died last spring in Paris, where he was highly esteemed as a melomaniac. The Camposelices were simple and hospitable people, and their love of high-sounding titles was a harmless and unobtrusive foible. Miss Singer is a painter of considerable talent, whose works have frequently been remarked in the Salon exhibition.

Mrs. Langtry is having some gorgeous dresses made for America. She has given herself up once more to those who understand the art of dress, instead of designing for herself, as she did, during one season in London, with such startling effect. A black Directeire dinner-dress which is being made for her will be exceedingly handsome. It is of a rich broche silk with a pattern of large tulips upon it, and is deeply bordered at the bottom of the skirt with a new kind of gold and silver beadwork, very brilliant in appearance. The tulle used on the dress is worked with flowers in these gold and silver beads.

The Swiss Federal Council has, in pursuance of the new Swiss Marriage Law, abolished the custom which existed for many years at Neuchatel of allowing the celebration of marriages there between Englishmen and their deceased wife's sisters. This custom used to bring a good deal of money to the Canton, first, in rather high fees for the licences, and, secondly, in the shape of expenditure during lengthy honeymoons. But in this age even the most sacred vested rights are no longer respected; Gretna Green is a faofr-off *souvenir,* and Neuchatel will soon be forgotten.

Lord Beaconsfield's niece, Miss Sybil Disraeli, is engaged to be married to Mr. Selwyn Calverley. She is the daughter of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, the brother of "Dizzy," who christened all his children after the heroes and heroines of his famous brother's novels. Thus his son, who is now at Oxford, is Coningsby, one of his daughters is named Venetia, and the other Sybil. They say that Miss Disraeli is particularly clever, and possesses a great deal of her uncle's talent for smart repartee.

It is authoritatively stated that 150 of the members of the Sultan's Harem at Constantinople have recently submitted to the process of vaccination. It seems somewhat difficult to understand on what grounds "the powers that be" determined on such a momentous proceeding, in view of the exclusiveness to the presence of man which is ever a feature of such establishments, but, says the *Standard,* a description of the procedure is worthy of record in the annals of medicine. The proceedings took place in a large room under the surveillance of two gigantic eunuchs. The Italian practitioner who undertook to perform the operations was placed behind a large folding screen, in the centre of which a hole had been made of just sufficient size to permit an arm to pass through. Thus the operator was carefully prevented from beholding the fair figures of those who placed their arms at his disposal. But in order to avoid even the slightest possibility of a stolen glimpse through the aperture in the screen, the two eunuchs immediately enveloped his head in a thick veil when one operation had been performed, until the aperture was again occupied with another arm.

DAILY EXPORTS—February 9.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—19 bales wool, G Bhojraj; 60 bales wool, G Rungoomul; 82 bales wool, and 33 bales hemp, M Dayal.
Europa s—162 cwts ginger, and 303 cwts turmeric, J Chapsee; 600 cwts myrabollams, B Oogerchand; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 61 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 97 cwts myrabollams, the Bombay Company, Limited; 35 bales cotton-fly, D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Verona s—63 bales hemp, T Lallji; 4,000 cwts linseed, G Mottee and Co; 1,305 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 62 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass; 1,500 cwts myrabollams and 237 cwts clove-stems, Beyts; Craig and Co; 750 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas.
Sutlej s—9 cases bristles, F L Batliboi; 6 cases opium, the B and P S N Co; 2 bales cotton, the Bombay Company Limited.
Navarino s—945 cwts myrabollams, N Lallji; 1,550 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Yesso s—310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Kt of St George s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay, Muir and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 510 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, N Lallji.

For Dunkirk.

Europa s—275 cwts rapeseed and 63 cwts linseed, G Bharmull; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Verona s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 375 cwts mowra seed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Armenia s—1,000 cwts wheat, and 2,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros; 1,999 cwts gingelly seed, Punnett and Co.
Brookfield s—60 cwts gingelly seed, G Mottee and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Gibraltar.

Armenia s—1,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

For Trieste.

Clan Murray s—495 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,170 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Kt Errant s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 270 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Venice.

Kt Errant s—250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Clan Murray s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Brookfield s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Leghorn.

Manilla s—700 cwts gingelly seed, E Spinner and Co.

For Alexandria.

Elektra s—999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, W and A Graham and Co.

For Odessa.

Elektra s—400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Yokahama.

Bisagno s—13 bales twist, F R Papa.

For Kobe.

Khiva s—10 bales twist, E Latham and Co; 35 bales twist, N J Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiva s—45 bales twist, E Framji; 50 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 150 bales twist, D P Marker; 30 bales twist, S Abhraham; 78 bales twist, and 12 bales long cloth, N J Sassoon.
Bisagno s—10 bales twist, F R Papa; 100 bales twist, C Khetsee; 50 bales twist, M Jaitha and Co; 57 bales cotton, D Hetram.
Titania s—147 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 191 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co; 10 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

For Shanghai.

Khiwa s—30 bales twist, E Latham and Co; 25 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales twist, S A Ebraham.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR. *

FOR LONDON, &c.
2189 Navarino (s), Bergeman.
1876 Verona (s), Mudie.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2132 Amana (s), Thwaite.

FOR LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES.
2218 Arme is (s), Read.
2240 Worsley Hall (s), Veriell.

FOR DUNKIRK, &c.
1493 Europa (s), Jones.

FOR ANTWERP.
2317 Iran (s), Poland.
1384 Yesso (s), Trotter.

FOR GENOA and MARSEILLES.
1599 Brookfield (s), Reynolds.

FOR HULL.
1977 Othello (s).

FOR GENOA, &c.
2383 Manilla (s), Cruciani.

FOR TRIESTE and VENICE.
1373 Clan Murray (s), Norfolk.
2284 Knight Errant (s), Mathews.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.
2395 Elektra (s).
2648 Imperator (s), Bechtinger.

FOR TWO MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.
1973 Kt. of St. George (s), Tuomas.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1286 Childwall, Watson.

FOR ADEN and MASSOWAH.
1814 Orion (s), Matuazzi.

FOR CHINA.
1474 Bisagno (s), Voznargo.
2022 Deccan (s), Case.
1419 Khiva (s), Preston.
1885 Mongolia (s), [illegible]
2011 Titania (s), Garofolich.
1609 Venetia (s), Cole.
1510 Zambesi (s), Crew.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1998 Duchalburn, Hunter.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1558 Dora (s), Mills.

FOR RICE PORT.
1184 Barden Tower (s), Wilson.
1500 Elton (s), Campbell.
1197 Grantully (s), Bayle.
1395 Robert Harrowing (s), Hughson.
1303 Shelley (s).
1392 St. Oswald (s), Macferson.

UNFIXED.

Steamers.
1379 Cyphrenes (s), Kelly.—For sale.
1397 Fremona (s), Anderson.
1912 Kairos (s), Liddle.
2042 Prins Hendrik (s), Collin.

Ships.
1827 Oceana, Page.
1997 Scottish Isles, Caney.
1646 The Tweed, Moore.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
— H. M. S. Turquoise, Brackenbury.
— I. M. S. Amberwitch.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1998 Hilston, Tidmarsh—Cardiff, Oct. 28.
2059 Scott's Dale, M'Gee—Cardiff, Nov. 17.
1668 Penthesilea, Fortay—Cardiff, Nov. 21.
1730 Talavera, Robson—Cardiff, Nov. 21.
1695 Udston, Dill—Cardiff, Nov. 22.
1164 Edwin Reed, Fulton—Liverpool, Nov. 24.
1772 Mistly Hall, Kilvert—Penarth, Nov. 28.
1694 Colony, Owen—Cardiff, Nov. 29.
1998 Dundee, Naughton—Shields, Nov. 30.
1156 R. Morrow, O'Brien—Liverpool, Nov. 30.
1896 Boadicea, Rhone—Cardiff, Dec. 10.
1470 Knight Companion, Davies—Newport, Dec. 21.
1101 Strathearn, Anderson—Glasgow.

FROM OUT PORTS.
1951 Admiraal Tromp, Thompson—New York, Oct. 12.
1633 Daniel I. Tenney, Wilson—New York, Dec. 31.
421 Sinquasi, Richards—Mauritius.
408 Elissa, Chadock—Mauritius.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.
1469 Kangra—London—Left Suez Canal Jan. 24—Via Karachi. Left Aden Jan. 28.
1100 Rio Bueno—London—Left Suez Canal Jan. 23—Via Aden.
1017 Cosmopolitan—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Jan. 31.
1343 Lady Armstrong—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Jan. 31.
1649 Mount Olivet—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 1.
1405 [illegible]—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 1.
1515 Kashgar—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal February 2—P. & O.
2321 Coromandel—London—Left Suez Canal February 2—P. & O. Left Aden Feb. 7.
1372 Cuba—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 2—Via Karachi.
1546 Wave—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 2.
2056 Atrato—London—Left Suez Canal Feb. 2—Via Karachi.
1645 Athabasca—Penarth—Left Suez Canal Feb. 3.
1398 Heathfield—Moulmein—Left Suez Canal Feb. 3.
1717 City of Carthage—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 4.
2315 Arabia—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 5—Via Karachi.
1399 Dragoman—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 5—Via Karachi.
1206 Sylvia—Shields—Left Suez Canal Feb. 6.
1585 Clan Cameron—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Feb. 6.
2277 Kildare—Batoum—Left Suez Canal Feb. 6.
1677 Surat—Venice—Left Suez Canal Feb. 7—P. & O.
1493 Iochmornish—Middlesbro'—Left Suez Canal Feb. 7.
1418 Dunedin—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 7.
1581 Glenochil—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Feb. 7.
1738 Stura—Hongkong—Left Suez Canal Feb. 7.
1341 Hesnada—London—Left Suez Canal Feb. 7—Via Karachi.
1217 Barcelona—Rangoon.
1846 Victory—Moulmein.
1474 Sir Wm. Armstrong—Mauritius.

EXPECTED.
1591 Clan Forbes—Cardiff, Jan. 26.
1912 Clan Sinclair—Liverpool, Jan. 27.
2353 Eden Hall—Liverpool, Jan. 28.
2201 Victoria—Liverpool, Feb. 1.
2131 Thames—London, Feb. 2—P. & O.
1930 Clan Mackenzie—Liverpool, Feb. 5.
1323 Strathmore—Cardiff.
1843 Hajeen—Liverpool.
1988 Inishowen Head—London.
1518 Ehrenfels—Cardiff.
— Endeavour—Cardiff.
1394 China—Glasgow.
1172 Dunbar—Cardiff.
1454 Govino—London.
1400 Somerhill—Middlesbro'.
1176 Sacrobosco—Cardiff.
— Assama—Cardiff.
1388 Manitoba—Cardiff.
1361 Gem—Cardiff.
1127 Maude—Tees.
2011 St. Regulus—Cardiff.
1494 Fastnet—Cardiff.
1775 Sorrento—Hull.
1414 Bracadale—Liverpool.
1484 Athens—Cardiff.
1382 Broombaugh—Cardiff.
[illegible] Aurelia—Cardiff.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	[illegible]	3
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Sweet bread per each	0	4	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	2
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	0	0	2	3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	3	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	6	0	2	0
Do. small	0	2	3	0	1	9
Head, each	0	3	6		...	
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	[illegible]
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	[illegible]	8	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	10	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	9
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Bolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	0	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	8	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4	0	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurr	1	2	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	4	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	4	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	4	0
Linseed Oil, country, per phurra	4	4	0
Pickles, Country.			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Pasade, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	1	2	0
Do. Small per each	0	8	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Grapes, white, per seer	0	8	0
Melons, water, large, each	0	10	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	6	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1	8	0
Mangoes, Payree, per dozen	6	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	10	0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	3	0	0
Do. Verona, per dozen	0	12	0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	1	0	0
Peaches, per dozen	0	12	0
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1	8	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	22	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	4	8	0
Do. per maund	0	2	9
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	0	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	6
Kurmell, per candy	4	4	0
Do. per maund	0	2	6
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Dry Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, per each	0	1	0
Do. small do.	0	0	9
Surmaye, large, per each	0	12	0
Do. small, per each	0	3	0
Palah, large	0	1	0
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	4
Donugry fish, each	0	1	3
Vegetables—			
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Kurrachee, Middling size, per maund	2	0	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	9
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	6
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages, large, each	0	3	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Turnips, large per doz.	0	6	0
Do. small, per doz.	0	4	0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	3
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Green Peas, per seer	0	1	6
French Beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	10	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per doz	0	8	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	8	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	1	0
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	8	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	10	0
Betelnut, per maund	6	8	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	9

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

FOR SALE, a powerful black riding COB; quite; excellent paces. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of two young children. Apply, with testimonials and salary required, to "M. X," care of this Office.

POONA ROSES EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at the Purveying Depôt, Crawford Market, of the CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

ICES, ICES, ICES.—Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best qualities, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 28, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.—Come and see our best Platedware of Nevada Silver, warranted to wear white Teapots, Cruets, Biscuit Barrels, and Butter Pots. Best value for money.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact, I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager, too, was most obliging, and saw to the despatch of my Luggage and Horses Upcountry, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

MRS. TYTLER'S STUDIO on VIEW from [illegible] a. m. till 5 p.m., at 34 Apollo Hotel.

THE CASH BAZAAR CLEARANCE SALE will be over in a few days. Special Reductions. 29, Church Gate Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, Bungalows at Falkland Road, with nice gardens. Rent, Rs. 50 to 100. Apply to R. M. RUTNAGAR, Share Market.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by a Lady and Gentleman. Terms, Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month. Apply "DOMUS," *Bombay Gazette.*

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay.—First-class French Cook. Breakfast or Tiffin; Re. 1, Dinner, Rs. 2.

TO LET, at Panchgani, near Mahableshwar, three of the best situated and furnished COTTAGES on the Hill. Apply to WILLIAM SPIERS, Poona.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Diamond Stars with Pendants and Hair-pins of latest fashion, Rs. 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED. a large WHEEL-CUTTING MACHINE to cut wheels' teeth, about 16 inches diameter. Apply to EDULJEE C. MIRZA, Nusserwanjee Bode's house, Chundanwady.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] Pair of Bay ARAB HORSES [illegible] fresh, good goers, and the[illegible] Esq., [illegible]

[illegible] SCOTCH WHISKEY [illegible], 31, Queen Street, [illegible] may be had from [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible] PATENT ARIS-[illegible] Wheels, with 12 [illegible] Rs. [illegible]—L. STEF-[illegible] Fort.

[illegible] collection of fifty [illegible] PHOTOGRAPHS of Indian [illegible] for Rs. [illegible] only. Address "IN-[illegible] care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

[illegible] really in want of good servants [illegible] at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Mer[illegible], Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH runs to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock, very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in best Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable commodious BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, entirely open to the Westerly Sea-breeze. Rent moderate. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barom[illegible]eters, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials f[illegible]om Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation C[illegible]ompanies.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of [illegible] Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltw[illegible]are, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspectio[illegible] Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silve[illegible] Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poo[illegible]a.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES by Ilf[illegible]rd (Rapid and Ordinary) Edwards (XL. and Isochr[illegible]atic) Wratten and Wainwright's (Instantaneous) Paget'[illegible] (3) and 0 times), all sizes. Send for latest complete catalogue to
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

REMARKABLE DISAPPEARANCE!!! Re. 1 paid either for Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture, at Dr. Batliwalla, Dadur, Bombay, or at Cooper, Madon and Co., Chemists, Fort, or at Dantra & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort. Will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious fever does not abate by its use!!

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe reliable and remedy.

BEFORE BUYING your teas elsewhere a trial only is solicited at DANTRAS Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depôt, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, which is the only depôt in Bombay, where you can buy a pound of t[illegible] worth the money you spend.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address
Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per mouth, in advance; postage extra.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEM[redacted]

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO-DAY being the LAST DAY of the FANCY FAIR, the price of admission will be REDUCED to 8 annas (Children 4 annas).

Open from 4-30 to 7-45.
And again from 9-30 to 11 p.m.
H. M. PHIPSON,
Hony. Secy.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR.

LAST DAY.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
"CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING."
Mrs. Hay.
Capt. Hodgkinson.
Mr. Mitchell.
"SECOND THOUGHTS."
Mrs. Pottinger.
Miss Pottinger.
Capt. Herbert, A.-D.-C.
MASSED BANDS ALL THE EVENING.
Admission to the Fair, 8 annas. Children, 4 annas.
4-30 to 7-45 and 9-30 to 11 p.m.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
(Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

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OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
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MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SON, Oxford street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE SEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURENE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

THE only change yesterday in the financial items, usually wired by Reuter from London, was a decline of 1-16d. in Silver, at 44 1-16d. per oz. The weekly returns of the Bank of England showed a diminution in the Reserve of one per cent., making it stand at 45 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank and Market rates of discount were unaltered. The Specie shipments for the week were £100,000 in Silver for this Port, and £20,000 of the same metal for Calcutta.

The General Produce Markets were quite without change in the articles, in which we are principally interested.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady last evening, the total sales having reached the morning's estimate of 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats. There was no change in prices of Spot Cotton; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for May to July deliveries, while in all nearer positions the advance was 3-64d. per lb. Manchester was steady at previous quotations. The Liverpool Market opened steady this morning; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports, 24,000 bales.

The Receipts at the U.-S. Ports yesterday were 13,000 bales going against only slightly heavier days in the previous two years, yet the Spot price declined 1-16, say to 10⅝ cents, while June Futures were 7 points lower at 10·85 cents. The figures for Receipts at the Ports have certainly not been light since last Friday, and the reason for an upward movement at this time are not clear, unless a material falling off in Arrivals is looked for shortly. The Receipts fo the three years now compare as follows:—

	1888	1887	1886
Thursday's Receipts	13,000	15,000	16,000
Five days' do.	84,000	90,000	90,000
Since 1st Sept. 1887.	4,648,000	4,565,000	4,296,000

The news concerning Cotton chronicled above has naturally produced a firm feeling in our local market, and dealers have raised their quotations a rupee for Bhownuggur and Broach. In Oomra descriptions Julgaum is the turn dearer; but other kinds are generally quoted as before; as also are Bengals, though for these higher rates have been asked for forward contracts for April delivery than for ready stuff. Export buyers have shown no disposition to follow the market upwards, and with the exception of a contract for 500 bales of "Fine" Broach for March delivery, at Rs. 240, the purchases—which have aggregated some 3,500 bales on this line—have been confined to ready Oomra kinds and Bengals. Of the latter 1,000 bales have been taken at Rs. 17,581; and in the former the principal purchases have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 105-8; and Barsee, at Rs. 220-2. A little Mowra was also taken at Rs. 221. We hear that the first picking's of the Broach Crop are showing more or less stain, owing to the late rain; but it is expected that later pickings will give a better quality. The following are the official quotations for some of the principal growths:—

	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals	180	175	170	Ready.
Sheagaum	...	216	209	Feb.-Mar.
Khangaum	...	219	211	Do.
Julgaum	...	207	200-1	Do.
Khandeish	...	205	199	Do.
Barsee	...	220	212	Do.
Belatte	205	...	...	......
Broach	240	...	230	March.
Bhownuggur	220	212	...	February.
Do.	219	210	201	March.
Dhollera Bom. pressed.	214-5	203-4	195-6	Mar.-May.
Dharwar	...	...	206-7	May.
Westerns	...	...	191	Do.

There has been no business doing in the WHEAT and SEED Markets to-day, dealers having been absent owing to a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,816	bales.
Wheat	7,589	cwts
Linseed	7,627	"
Gingelly	6,593	"
Groundnuts	5,183	"

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business of importance has transpired to-day, and the market may be called quiet at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet throughout the day, no transactions of importance having been reported. Forward rates have been quoted the same as yesterday; but ready demand Bank Bills have been 1-16d. lower than last evening's quotation, no better than 1s. 4 15-16 having been obtainable. Credits are unchanged. We quote:—

BankBills on demand	1s. 4 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 29-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5	do.
Credits do.	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
France do.	1·80½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, chiefly under the influence of higher rates on the other side of India, has been firmer to-day, and the price of Fours per cash has hardened to 97 9-16, with forward rates quoted the same as ready for the early March settlement, and at 97 5-16 for the end of the month, but with very little doing. 4½ per cents have been put down to 103⅞ to 104.

SHARES.—The market has been closed for the native holiday above referred to.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION,
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving he superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER ND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY O
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
nd 25th July, 1884, respectively
Price, Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Nowshera 1,938 tons, arrived in port yesterday morning, from Calcutta, laden and with Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, as passengers.

THE s s Orion 1,833 tons, will sail this morning in command of Captain G Mathiazi, for Mussowa, laden and with forty passengers on deck.

THE s.s. Sir William Armstrong, 1,474 tons, Captain J. Mackenzie, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, laden with a cargo of sugar, &c., and with 31 passengers on deck.

THE s.s. steamer Canara, 1,229, tons, Captain J. Simson, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and with Mrs. Sipson, as saloon passenger.

THE B. I. steamer Pachumba, from Karachi, via. Coast ports, which arrived in harbour yesterday, had the following passengers on board:—Lt. Col. Spring, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Dr. Martins and 25 deck.

THE s. s. Knight Errant, 2,283 tons, Captain J. Mathews, cleared out yesterday for Trieste and Venice. She will sail to-day with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Mr and Mrs Jacobs, Mr. Jones, and Mr and Mrs Storm.

THE s.s. Boskena Bay, 1,500 tons, Captain W Legg, which sailed from this port the day before for Moulmein, was compelled to return back in consequence of an accident its chief officer met with, while the ship was in progress.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain T P Nailer, sailed from Bombay yesterday afternoon for Coast and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T Wood, Mrs R H Farleigh, Mr. R. W. Salt, for Karachi; and sixty-two deck for various ports.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain Thomas Hughes, which sails to-day for the PersianGulf, carries besides other ordinary passengers, two native officers and 85 men of the Marine Battalion (the 21st B N I Regiment) which proceeds thither in relief of the detachment of the same Battalion doing duty on several stations there. The same vessel will bring to Bombay the relieved detachment on its return voyage, numbering about the same.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

10TH FEBRUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Orion	1933	P. Mattiazzi	A	J. Janni & Co.
" Armenia	2218	G. Read	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Khiva	1452	C. F. Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
" Verona	1865	W. D. Mudie	D	P. & O. Co.
" Cyphrenes	1309	J. W. Kelly	E	K. Bates & Co.
" Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Yesso	1381	T. Trotter	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Bisagno	1506	A. Vozzargo	H J	Bozzoni Esqr.
" Brookfield	1599	Reynolds	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Navarino	2157	Bergemann	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verreill	M	E. Bates & Co.
" C. Murray	1372	A. T. Hughson	N	F. Muir & Co.
" R. Harrowing	..	E. Warfolk	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" B. Tower	1484	J. Wilson	P	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Europa	1432	R. Jones	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kt. Errant	2286	J. J. G. Mathews	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kt. of St. George	1972	Thomas	Off Side.	K. Nixon & Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case		P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Sir Wm. Armstrong (s)	Mackenzie	Mauritius, Jan. 27.
	Canara (s)	Simpson	Calcutta, Jan. 16.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta, Jan. 21.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, Feb. 8.
	Boskena Bay (s).	Legg	Put back.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Rangoon and Moulmein.
	Sutlej (s)	Worcester	London, &c.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Coast and Karachi.
	Dora (s)	Mills	Moulmein.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Orion, Mattiazzi, for Mussowah.
" Kt. Errant, Mathews, for Trieste and Venice.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Amana, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Freemona, for Marseilles, London, &c.
" Iran, for Antwerp.
" Canara, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
6	Mira s	Leportin	Liverpool, Dec. 31.
	Shahzada s	Budd	Rangoon, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6.—Steamers Booldana and Lalpoora.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Hall, Lt-Col, Bo, N Lancashire Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

Hall, Lt, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Nowshera.

FEBRUARY 10.

Kavanagh, Inspector, Bo, Army Edcl, on duty, from Poona.

Adam, Brigadier-General, Bombay, Q M G, on duty, from Poona.

Fuller, Lt, Burma Field Force, on leave, from Burma.

MacCurthy, Major, Bengal Royal Lancashire Regt. on leave, from Quetta.

Andrews-Speed, Captain, Madras, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.

Spring, Lt-Col, Bombay Inspector Genl of Ordnance, on duty, from Karachi.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bo, Ordce Officer, on duty, from Kampti.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Henderson, Lt, 24th Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 10.

Kavanagh, Inspector, Bombay Army Edcl, on duty, to Karachi.

Fuller, Lt, Burma, No 2 B M Battry, on privilege leave, to England.

MacCarthy, Major, Bengal, Royal Lancashire Regt. on leave, to England.

Davidson, Lt, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, at Loralai.

Willett, Captain, Bengal, King's Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Deolali.

Spring, Lt-Col, Bombay, Inspector Genl of Ordce, on duty, to Poona.

Cowan, Lt-Col, Bengal, Survey Dept, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 11th February, 1888.

1. There will be Battalion drill for cadets this morning, 11th instant, under the Adjutant Uniform red. Fall in near Gymkhana at 7 a.m. Special trams will leave Victoria Gardens and Prince's Dock at 6-15 a.m.

2. There will be no Commandant's parade this evening, 11th instant.

3. No. 2625 Vol. E. Collins, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company.

By order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th February, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·966
Temperature of the Air	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·5
Dew Point	58·4
Relative humidity of Air	·579
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·8
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NE, NW, NNW-NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	342

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 11.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

287-87—Khunderao M—Choonilal Moolchund vs Choonilal Pranjivandas and another—Macfarlane E and H—Partheard.
332-87—R Skepsey—Ramcrushna Bulall vs Dhunbai—Khunderao M
421-83—Crawford and B—Toolsidas Ludha vs Premji Tricumdas—Payne G and S
406-87—In person—Moti Prema vs Bodul Dossaji—E Wilkin.
413-87—In person—Elizar Essoolji Shanker vs Abdool Meherally Dhurramsey—Thurkas D and C.
422-87—Hore C and B—Assaria Poonsey and others vs Puddumsey Moolji—In person.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEEBHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICE.

VISITORS to LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, are requested to enter the Mayo Road by Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAROOKHANAWALLA—February 10, at his residence, Girgaum, opposite Albless Bag, Pestonjee Framjee Darookhanawalla, Managing clerk of Mirza Hoosein Khan, Solicitor, and son-in-law of Pestonjee Hormusjee Batha, deeply regretted. Funeral at 7 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICE—February 4, at Bangalore, the wife of James Rice, S. I. Ry., of a son.

DEATH.

BULLOCK—February 3, at Basti, N.-W. P., on the Winifred Noel, the dearly loved youngest daughter of F. S. Bullock, C. S., aged 2 years and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1888.

THE Queen's speech is not overflowing with information. Histories of the year are not usually compiled from these august documents. If they were the compilers who had no better material than the paragraph which deals with foreign affairs would have little enough to say concerning the movements of troops, the voting of reinforcements, and the publication of treaties of alliance which have lately made the telegrams from the Continent of Europe such portentously exciting reading. Nevertheless we welcome, in the sincere hope that it is something more than a formal phrase, the notification that her Majesty's Government have received from all Foreign Powers the assurances of an earnest desire for the maintenance of peace. The references to the Russo-Afghan boundary, to the failure of the negotiations with Abyssinia, to the Canadian Fisheries question, and to the Suez Canal negotiations, are too formal to invite comment. The Government speak in terms of gratulation of the working of the Crimes Act in Ireland. But the most that they would be wise in saying on that head at this time is that the protests against the Act that have been made in Ireland are not so violent as Mr. Gladstone foretold that they would be. They claim that they have secured a Roman peace, but the *Pax Romana* in a country still supposed to be under constitutional Government is not an achievement to be boasted of. As to the future, the Government in promising an Irish Land Bill intended to increase the number of peasant proprietors, and some other measure for developing the resources of the country, virtually admit that Ireland still stops the way, and that the session, after all, is not to be an English and Scotch session. Scotland indeed, despite the growing discontent of the crofters and the clear proof that there too there is an agrarian question, has no place in the programme. The measure of Local Government reform which is to be introduced this session will be exclusively an English measure, and it seems as though the canons of sound finance were about to be again set aside by some new Treasury contributions to the cost of local administration. That, apparently, is the way in which Mr. Goschen will dispose of a part of his surplus, a surplus, by the way, which must be the larger for the substantial improvement in trade which is so readily recognized in the Speech from the Throne. The intention of the Government to deal with the questions of land transfer and of railway rates will be approved of. The programme is not unduly ambitious, but in the Local Government Bill which so conspicuously figures in it there is a rock ahead on which it is possible that the ministerial barque may strike with damaging results.

THE greater reigning houses of Southern India are well represented in the two Maharajahs who will be in Bombay to-day. Of the Maharajah of Mysore and the progress that his State has made under his rule we spoke at length on the occasion of his earlier visit to this city six weeks ago. The Travancore Maharajah claims notice as the ruler of a State which at one time was recognized by the Government of India as a model amongst the Native States, and which still puts in some very substantial claims to the title. Travellers in Southern India will readily concede to Travancore the distinction of being one of the most beautiful States, with its mountain scenery as bold as our own Ghats, but rich with the verdure of magnificent forests richer than any that the Konkan and the lower ranges of the Bombay mountain districts can show. The population of the State is as interesting as its physical aspects are inviting. With its large and diverse aboriginal elements, asserting themselves in nearly every department of the social organism, it stands out in strong contrast with those parts of India in which the Aryan domination was more complete. Thus amongst some of the castes the elder son alone is allowed to marry and inherit. In others the succession is through sisters and sisters' children, so that a man is the heir not to his father but to his maternal uncle, inheriting not only his property, but, as amongst the Aryan Hindus, the obligation to perform those religious rites for him after his death which Sir Henry Maine holds to have been the primary purpose of bequest amongst the Hindus, Adoption, therefore, amongst these castes, takes a peculiar direction. The heirless man is not the man without children, but the man without a sister or whose sister is childless, and hence a Travancore Nair who has no heir adopts, not a son to perform his funeral rites, but a sister who is almost invariably a woman with children. Although the reigning family of Travancore claim to be Kshatriyas they follow the Nair custom, and formal recognition was given to it by the Government of India when, after having in 1858 recognised the right of the Princes of India to adopt sons, it granted a special sannad to the Travancore Maharajahs, conceding to them the right to adopt nieces. The Maharajah who is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day is a descendant of the elder of two sisters adopted from a collateral branch by Raja Ram at the end of the last century. He inherited the throne from his uncle, the late Maharajah Rama Varma, who died in 1885 after a brief but distinguished reign, in which he fulfilled the exceptional promise of his youth and early manhood. Of Rama Varma, indeed, it might be said that he stood almost alone amongst the Princes of India for intelligence, culture, and advanced ideas. Mr. Grant Duff once spoke of him as a typical example of the influence of English thought upon the South Indian mind, while another Governor of Madras expressed a doubt if there was a Prince in Europe who could write so well in any foreign language as the Maharajah did in English. He seemed, indeed, to realise in his own person the aspirations of the Greek sage who wished that kings could be philosophers. He wrote for the *Calcutta Review*, he corresponded with learned men at home and abroad, he gave lectures in moral philosophy which would have done credit to a professorial chair. No more grievous blow could fall on any State than that which fell on Travancore when this most exemplary Prince died in 1885, after a reign for whose brevity the only consolation to his admirers was that "one crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name."

The relations of the State of Travancore with the British Government have for the last eighty years been close and friendly. As far back as the time of Hyder Ali and his son Travancore was in alliance with us, but it was not until the year 1809, when difficulties connected with the payment of a subsidiary force arose, that the period of unbroken friendship between Travancore and the Paramount Power began. During a regency exercised by one of the Ranis early in the century so great was the confidence of the Regent in British administrators that she asked for the appointment of Colonel Munro, the Resident, to the post of Dewan, an incident which has its nearest parallel in the request of the Begum of Bhopal that an English official might be made her Wazir. The State has time and again been admirably served by Prince and Dewan. It has numbered amongst its Ministers Sir T. Madhava Rao, who, beginning his service to the State as tutor to the Princes in 1849, succeeded in 1857 to the Dewanate at a time when corruption and misrule had brought Travancore into disrepute. It was Madhava Rao whose intelligent and disinterested efforts for the good of the State mainly contributed to the advance it has made during the past generation—an advance which the Madras Government recognised when a few years ago it put upon record the observation that if all the other Native States of India could bear comparison with it the British districts would have to look to their laurels. This was high praise; we hope it was not extravagant, and that if Travancore deserved it at the time it was given it deserves it not less now. Little more than two years of the present reign have run their course, and it may be too early to indicate its characteristics. But it was a great thing to be able to assert, as the present Maharajah asserted when he ascended the throne in 1885, that "that ancient kingdom, under the fostering care of his predecessors, had entered on a career of material prosperity never before known, that the finances were in a flourishing condition, and that the foundations of future prosperity had been laid broad and deep." The future of a State of which this could be said ought not to be a matter for misgiving. Assured by the Paramount Power and the milder conditions of society in these days against the calamities of war and civil disturbance, guaranteed by a climate in which drought is unknown and by one of the most abundant soils in India against the economic difficulties that tax the resources and the skill of administrations elsewhere, there is no State in India in which plenty and contentment can be more easily secured.

The Maharajah of Travancore has in the traditions and the actualities of his position golden opportunities which a discreet and wisely ambitious prince would be eager to make the most of. His journey to Bombay we understand to have been undertaken with a view to derive from observation of the methods of British administration lessons which he may apply for the benefit of his own subjects. He could have set out upon no more commendable venture, and if the tour should be unproductive of profit for his Highness's State it will be through no lack of interest in him here, or of desire on the part of the Bombay Government and its officers to assist him. There is no reason for ignoring the fact that the Maharajah of Travancore, like most other rulers, has difficulties to contend with in his State, and that the acts of his administration are not always represented in the most favourable light. It is quite within his power to live down the animosities of his detractors. A faithful continuation of the policy of his enlightened predecessor will suffice for this. Upon much of the criticism that has been brought to bear upon him it will suffice for the present to say that he will most effectively answer it by satisfying his subjects that all his counsellors and intimates are wisely chosen. Much, happily, has already to be said to the credit of his brief reign. When he ascended the gadi two-and-a-half years ago he said that the only fame he wished for was that of one who did his best to advance the happiness and contentment of his people. A not inconsiderable instalment of reforms has been given in fulfilment of this pledge. The nomination of Mr. Rama Rao to the Dewanate was a mark of confidence in the character and capacity of the family which has produced such eminent administrators as Mr. Venkata Rao, Sir T. Madhava Rao—both past Dewans of Travancore—and Ragunath Rao, the present Dewan of Indore. This gentleman has from his youth been in the service of the State, and his twenty-five years' experience as Collector in important districts of Travancore have given him a knowledge of the details of administration which constitute a strong claim upon public confidence. The last year has been fruitful in administrative reforms. The revenue system, which is in many respects antiquated and intricate, has been improved by the introduction of rules for dealing with disputes concerning waste lands, escheat, and other revenue cases. Municipalities have been established in several of the towns. A liberal expenditure has been undertaken for restoring irrigation tanks in the south, and for deepening and making more navigable the canals of North Travancore. In these days, when so much is being done for rendering medical help to women, the liberality of the Maharajah of Travancore in establishing a school for training midwives will be appreciated. The establishment of a normal school at Trevandrum for the training of female teachers, and an increased grant for education have also to be put down to the credit of the administration during the past year. These reforms, with a revised Procedure Code and a Forest Act, go far to establish the claim of the Maharajah to be regarded as a prince anxious to do justice to his State, as they increase his claim upon the sympathy and interest of the public in Bombay.

THE recent removal, at the expense of Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee, of the statue of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir from the University Hall to the ampler air and the brighter light of the University Gardens is not only an act of public spirit which claims commendation, but it is an example which needs to be followed systematically and on a large scale. We have in Bombay no Westminster Hall capable of exhibiting our statuary wealth, such as it is—no Walhalla in which the visible presentment of past local worthies can be brought appropriately into public view. We have the vestibule of the Town Hall, which however hides rather than exhibits the statues which we possess, and as the purpose of a statue is to be seen and not to be hidden everybody is asking, since Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's memorial was brought into a position where it can be seen of men, why the same thing cannot be done with the statues of Lord Elphinstone, Sir Charles Forbes, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir John Malcolm, and Mr. Jagonnath Sunkersett, that has been done recently with Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer's. It is the barest truism to say that a statue, in order to fulfil its primary function, should be put in the most conspicuous place that can be found for it. This has been recognized in locating the splendid statues of the Queen-Empress and of the Prince of Wales, just as in London it has been recognized in placing the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, and the Guard's Monument in Waterloo Place, and an interesting group of philanthropists and worthies along the Thames' Embankment. Even the constant terrors of London smoke, and the more transient terrors of London fog, have not persuaded the authorities to hide these memorials within the walk of some public building. A statue has a lesson to teach and a message to deliver. The lesson can be thought and the message delivered most effectively in the open ear, in the sight of the crowd, in the midst of the throng of busy workers. Let us keep that obvious truth in view, and we shall soon arrive at the practical conclusion that there is no better canopy for the statues of our local worthies than the ample canopy of heaven. Whether the change should be undertaken by Government or by the Municipality is a question that should solve itself without difficulty. In matters of taste perhaps the determining voice should be that of the Government. It is enough for the present to know that we have an abundance of open spaces for the statues that we have to fill them. Will the Government or the Municipality take the question in hand, and find the answer to it without delay?

IT says something for the open-handedness of Bombay that while on Thursday afternoon some fifteen thousand rupees were realised by the Fancy Fair on the Esplanade for the Cama Hospital Fund, a meeting in the Novelty Theatre, convened by the Salvation Army, should have yielded a subscription of two thousand five hundred rupees to enable that body to carry on its peculiar "War for an Idea." A Parsee gentleman, who had read a letter written by Major Tucker in the *Bombay Gazette* on the subject of Indian missions, gave twelve hundred rupees to enable the gallant Major to carry on operations against drunkenness, which he regrets to see is becoming prevalent in and around Bombay. The donor promised to give a similar donation for two succeeding years. He explained that he had nothing to do with the religion of the Army, but he thought that its methods were likely to have more effect in checking drunkenness and immorality than anything which the Government was likely to do, and that therefore it was better to give funds to the Army than to waste time in sending up memorials to the Government asking it to stop drunkenness. Another benefactor of the Army, a Brahmin lady, has found salvation, and is presenting to the soldiers a house which will cost some ten thousand rupees. During the meeting a Mussulman professed the faith, giving as his reason the interesting fact that when he compared the present position of the Army with that which he saw when the first soldiers landed five years ago his liver was pierced with a needle. This may be taken as the equivalent of Cromwell's expression that the death of his son, "went like a dagger to my heart, indeed it did!" Mr. G B. Studd, a young gentleman who lives in Hyde Park Gardens when he is at home, was at the meeting. He had been along the track of the Army in Ceylon and in Southern India, dressing as a native gentleman and living as the natives do. He bore testimony to the success which attends the efforts of the soldiers to conciliate the natives and win their sympathies. They regard the wearing of the native dress as an indication of kindliness and confidence. This young gentleman proceeded to England by yesterday's mail steamer. Some thirty recruits from Sweden have arrived in Bombay to aid in the conquest of this city.

SIR FRANK SOUTER has been asked a legal conundrum by Major Tucker which the Commissioner of Police has submitted to his lawyers for consideration. The Army is prohibited under the Police regulations from playing drums, tom-toms, and brass instruments through the streets, save only on the Esplanade.—This is a hardship to the Salvation Army, which has to march in inglorious silence to the Esplanade before the music strikes up, and it is a deprivation to the people of the city, who press the musicians for music and take unkindly the refusal to comply with the request for a little harmony. Major Tucker's point of law is this, that a tambourine is not a drum nor a tom-tom, and an accordeon is not a brass instrument. Sir Frank Souter declining to commit himself to an answer as to whether he would regard a band of tambourine and accordeon players as coming within the meshes of the law a legal opinion has been obtained, which sets forth that a tambourine is a modification of the drum, and an accordeon is a metal instrument, and therefore a band composed of those two instruments would come within the scope of the police order. The knotty point will be settled amicably it may be hoped, for Major Tucker at the suggestion of Sir Frank has appealed to Lord Reay.

THE success so far attending the crucial operation performed by Professor Bergmann will be a subject of gratulation throughout the civilised world, which well comprehends the immensity of the issues hanging upon the life or death of the Crown Prince of Germany. The surgical object of opening the throat of the sufferer is to obtain the means of carrying on respiration by the insertion of a pipe while the inflammation of the larynx closed the passage and threatened suffocation. Time is gained for the possible subsidence of the inflammation, and the reopening of the natural passage. In that case the pipe would of course be withdrawn and the wound in the throat would be closed, the patient being little the worse for the dreadful ordeal. If the inflammation do not subside, life can still be prolonged for a considerable time if inflammation of the lower part of the passage be not set up by the presence of the pipe in contact with the delicate membranes of the interior. That such inflammation does not invariably arise has been happily demonstrated. An operation has even proved successful on a horse in Bombay which was threatened with stifling by inflammation of the upper part of the throat. An English Veterinary Surgeon opened the gullet and inserted a pipe; the horse is actually at work, breathing freely through the little tube, and appearing to experience no discomfort from the complete closing of the natural breathing apparatus. But unfortunately cases are not rare in which the presence of the tube induces inflammation which speedily proves fatal. The chief hope in the case of the Crown Prince is that the operation of tracheotomy will give time for the subsidence of the inflammation, and the ultimate recovery of the patient.

LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR has already proved, financially and in all other respects, an emphatic success. So far as can be estimated the takings up to last night amounted to Rs. 24,000. To-day admission will be at popular prices, and the eight anna entrance should result in attracting greater crowds than ever to one of the most successful *fetes* that [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission.

Her Majesty in the speech from the Throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, says :—

I have received from all Foreign Powers cordial assurances of friendly sentiments and an earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

I trust that the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan Boundary will tend to remove any possibility of a misunderstanding arising at any future time between the two Powers regarding the extent of their possessions in Central Asia.

I deeply regret the failure of the Mission to the Negus of Abyssinia.

The Conference at Washington is still engaged in discussing the North American Fisheries question.

Negotiations for the regulation of the Suez Canal have been concluded so far as the point of difference with France are concerned.

Her Majesty then alludes to the agreement with France regarding the New Hebrides and the Conference on the Sugar Bounties question.

The estimates for the year provide for the improvement of the defences of our seaports and coaling stations, and a special Squadron will be formed for the protection of Australian Commerce, part of the expense being defrayed by the Colonies.

The results of a short experience of the working of the measures that have been passed for the benefit of Ireland are satisfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished, and the power of agitators to coerce the people has sensibly abated.

Her Majesty *then announced the measures to* be brought forward during the Session, the principal of which are *to develop the resources of* Ireland, increase the number of peasant proprietors, and to extend the operations of Local *Government in* England by the adjustment of Imperial and local finances, thus mitigating the *burden borne by the ratepayers ; to cheapen the* transfer of land and to prevent undue preference being shown in railway charges *on foreign as* compared with domestic produce.

Other minor measures were also enumerated.

Her Majesty in conclusion said the prospects of commerce generally were now more hopeful than they had been for many years, but the absence of improvement in the agricultural outlook was a matter for deep regret, and her Majesty commended the interests of the farmers to her Faithful Commons, with a sincere hope that they would be enabled to discover some means to meet and cope with the difficulties of the situation.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON THE CROWN PRINCE.

SAN REMO, FEB. 9.

The Crown Prince's breathing has become much worse. Professor Bergmann has been summoned to come with the utmost expedition.

LATER.

A successful operation for tracheotomy has been performed, and his Royal Highness is doing very well.

Further particulars regarding the condition of the Crown Prince state that the operation was painless, and was performed with the loss of almost no blood.

The present condition of his Royal Highness is announced to be most satisfactory.

FEB. 10.

The Bulletin issued this morning states that the Crown Prince slept well last night, not suffering any inconvenience from the operation.

The general condition of his Royal Highness' health is reported to be very satisfactory.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The House of Lords last night voted the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

Lord Salisbury said he believed peace would be maintained in Europe, Russia having now given most specific and frank assurances on that point.

In the House of Commons, during the debate which followed the moving of the address, Mr. Gladstone denied that the state of Ireland had at all improved, and deplored the absence from the speech of any allusion to the extension of Local Government to Ireland.

He declared he would assist the legislation of the present Session to his utmost, and would endeavour to avoid conflicts.

The Debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Parnell gave notice that on Monday he would bring forward a motion condemning the working of the Crimes Act in Ireland.

ILLNESS OF COLONEL OLCOTT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYLAPORE, FEB. 20.

Colonel Olcott is ill with carbuncle, his system having absorbed malarious poison while travelling in swampy countries last year. His friends are anxious for his recovery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, with the outward English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 7 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Masilia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi arrived here this afternoon from Colombo.

TRICOMALI, FEB. 10.

H. M. S. Bacchante, from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed study. Surats study.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been study.

3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. do.	72⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	44 1-16
Chatered Bank Shares	£24
Chartered Mercantile Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£53

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £21,600,000 ; increase, £200,000 ; public deposits, £7,200,000 ; increase, £1,900,000 ; other deposits, £24,600,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; other securities, £19,300,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; notes and gold, £14,400,000 ; increase, £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Rangoon 9.—Elephant Point Penang Cable interrupted for repairs.
Rangoon 10.—Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Feb. 9.

10 p.m.	70·5

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

6 a.m.	67·5
10 a.m.	72·6
2 p.m.	78·3
6 p.m.	77·4

THE RESIGNATION OF THE VICEROY.

STATEMENT IN THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

At the conclusion of the business of the Council to-day, his Excellency said :—

It would be scarcely respectful that I should allow members of this Council, with whom I have been so frequently associated in devising legislative measures for the good of this country, to separate without referring to the announcement made public yesterday that I had obtained permission from her Majesty's Government to resign the Viceroyalty of India at the end of the present year.

It may be well imagined that no one in my situation would take such a step without feeling pain and regret, for the post I am now filling is at once most honourable and most important that can be held by any subject of the Crown. It was with no light heart that I accepted it, and it is with the deep sense of responsibility that I owe to the Sovereign and to my fellow-country-men at Home, and above all to the inhabitants of India that I have endeavoured, however imperfectly, to discharge the labourious duties attaching to it. I desire, therefore, to be understood that I have been actuated by imperative private considerations alone in pursuing a course I have adopted.

From the time I set foot in India to the present moment not a shadow of difference has arisen between my self and the Government at home, nor I trust have I in any way forfeited the confidence of the Secretary of State. Indeed, I cannot sufficiently express deep gratitude for the generous support I received at the hands of the successive Ministers who presided over the India Office since 1884, neither has *anything* occurred in India itself to render my position as Viceroy less agreeable or less attractive *than when I first came to the country.* On the contrary, from the entire European community and from all classes of my *native fellow-subjects,* Hindu and Mahomedan, Princes or private persons, whether in Calcutta or in other localities, *I have* received constant innumerable tokens of sympathy and good will. I only wish I had been better able by public exertions to show my appreciation of so much loyalty and kindness.

Domestic reasons alone have induced me to return home this year before the regular effusion of my term, but after all it must be remembered that in limiting the service to four years I shall have staid in the country as long as any of my immediate predecessors, and four years of such constant labour and anxiety as a Viceroy is called upon to bear are almost as much as is good for anyone. So I cannot but feel that it may be best for public interests that I should resign the charge into the hands of a younger man, especially as the general and political conditions of the country, whether in regard to its domestic affairs or external relations, are prosperous and peaceful. Had it been otherwise I would have gladly sacrificed every personal consideration in the cause of duty.

With regard to my successor all I can say is that if the choice were laid in me he is the very person whom I would have suggested, possessing as he does every quality to recommend him to the confidence of the Crown and the nation. He is the grandson of one of our most venerable statesmen and was initiated from his earliest youth in the conduct of serious political affairs. He is now discharging the duties of Governor of Canada in a manner equally satisfactory to the people and to the Government at home. He is in the prime of life and is married to one of the most charming ladies that ever graced London society, and whether presiding over the social or political world in India I prophecy for him an universal popularity and acceptance.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 10.

The *Englishman* announces itself to be in a position to state that it is not Lord Dufferin's intention to leave India until the arrival of Lord Lansdowne about a year hence. This gives India the full period of four years' administration by Lord Dufferin. Lord Lawrence was the only Viceroy who served the full statutory period. The announcement of retirement so long in advance is contrary to custom. This step rests with the home authorities, who have had reasons for thus anticipating the usual practice. It may be interpreted as meaning that Lord Salisbury is desirous of extending to Liberal Unionists a substantial earnest of his good will in appointing Lord Lansdowne, who is the head of a well-known influential Whig family. The reasons which led Lord Dufferin's resignation were purely personal and domestic. His Excellency would have held on had the public service required he should do so ; but it is known that the cares and labours of the past three years have borne heavily upon him ; also that the health of the Countess has at times given serious cause for anxiety.

The *Daily News* states that in the case of Lord Northbrook, whose retirement was equally sudden, it ultimatly transpired that it was owing to political differences with Lord Salisbury on the policy with respect to the Amir. The present case can scarcely be analagous, as difference of opinion could not continue for a year. It is a distinct misfortune that the country should lose its ruler just at a time when the most is expected from him. The annexation of Burma giving an additional province to the empire would be a great event if it could be regarded as a success. The result of another two years' administration might justify it.

The *Statesman* says that Lord Dufferin's genial and amiable character and the constant desire he has evinced to rule India with an enlightened deference to the views and wishes of all classes have steadily won him public confidence and respect.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES, Deputy Director of the Indian Post Office, reverts shortly, it is understood, to a Collectorship in Bombay, to the Civil Service of which Presidency he belongs.

LORD EUSTACE CECIL having gone to Calcutta from Darjeeling, has proceeded to Benares by mail train.

THE publication of the report of the Public Service Commission still waits on the pleasure of the Secretary of State.

IT has been decided that Prince Adolphus of Teck is to be appointed to the 17th Lancers, and he will proceed to India in April to join that regiment.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of January :—1886, Rs. 11,86,28,000 ; 1887, Rs. 11,99,04,000 ; and 1888, Rs. 13,22,10,000.

THE Raja of Sikkim has moved to Guntok, one day's march south of his capital, Tumlong. Mr. Paul, who was to leave Siliguri on the 7th, should reach Guntok on the 15th. He has signallers with him, who will try to establish telegraphic communication with our frontier.

A DARING robbery has been perpetrated in the house of the head assistant to the Commissioner of Benares. While the family were at dinner, the thief or thieves entered the bed-room and walked off with the office box, in which was cash amounting to close upon Rs. 500. The greater portion of this sum was the head assistant's salary for the past month, the balance being money drawn for office contingencies. The office box was broken and, *minus* its contents, was subsequently found in the compound. No clue has yet been obtained of the thieves.

WHAT LONDON IS DOING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 19.

WHAT have we been doing here lately ? That is a very hard question to answer ; almost as hard as that of the cunning anatomist examiner at the School of Surgery who asks students to describe a certain bone in the human heel which has never existed except in the mind of the querist.

What have we been doing lately ?—Vegetating in semi-darkness like young asparagus under the forcing pot and developing under conditions most adverse to all Mother Nature's wise arrangements that artificial delicacy that is the acquired taste of our over refined century. Becoming tender, too, like the succulent young plants that have been carefully sheltered, we grow sensitive of exposure to our native air, and the untimely or occasional lifting of the protecting cover means blight to us as well as to our vegetable prototype, that blight, the most destructive to earthly pleasure that is known to us unscientific people as influenza. This is what has permitted us to do but little, and not even to do that little well during the last week or two in London.

* * *

Thaw and fog and dark dull days, without, according to the official report of the Astronomer Royal, a gleam of sunshine for over a week, have worked their worst on us and left us a cough-racked people, consuming bronchial troches and hippo-lozenges with the same energy that a little while ago we lavished on plum pudding and mince meat pasties.

* * *

Last week at the Academy, during an hour when all was shrouded in Egyptian darkness, and the Academy management did not deign to light up, being in an economical vein I suppose, it amused me when I could not see the pictures, nor the people, nor even the catalogue in my hand, to hear the varieties of coughs soprano and alto, bass and baritone keeping up a kind of fog signals like the little Thames steamboats to shew their whereabouts. Last evening at the Haymarket Theatre where we went to see Beerbohm Tree in "The Partners" it was almost the same thing. Such duos, trios, quartettes, and often choruses of sneezes, coughs and convulsive chokings have seldom before been heard in a civilized or even an uncivilized community. Not that the Haymarket Theatre is cold or draughty—it is on the contrary comfortable and well arranged and ventilated. The Comedietta "Wet Paint" is an extravagantly ridiculous little play. A gentleman having leant *against a lady's newly painted railings gets his coat* most woefully besmeared, and in his wrath rings the bell and insists on the maid's removing the *paint marks ; he meanwhile making himself as* comfortable as the situation will permit with a *macassar drapery in the lady's drawing-room.* Unconscious of her guest, the owner of the drawing room comes upon the scene, a pretty young widow naturally *rather shocked at finding her room* occupied by a man in his shirt sleeves. After explanations *on each side more or less stormy and indignant,* the lady rings for the coat, which has meanwhile sustained a further damage by having one sleeve burnt off by the maid's experiments on the paint marks. Of course, this leads to further difficulties in the *way of the unwelcome guest's departure. He* declares nothing will induce him to face his landlady coatless, or even attired in the damaged article ; and eventually he proposes to the pretty widow that as he likes her house, her piano, her sherry and herself, he should stay altogether with her as a fixture, in fact as a husband. This is the conclusion of the unpleasant incident, and if every man got a rich pretty widow to marry him as easily we should see many men throw out an aptitude for leaning against our pretty women's newly painted railings. Miss Moreland, as the facinating widow, Mrs. Chislehurst, wore a charming dress of a soft dove grey woollen material, draped in a fashion one sees in classic designs which combines crosswise folds, with an occasional soft perpendicular plait. The black drapery was drawn up in very full folds and just touched the ground, as most dresses seem to do of late.

* * *

"Partners" by Robert Buchanan is partly founded on Daudet's story *Fromont jeune et Risler aîné,* but the author in acknowledging his indebtedness says the leading situations and most of the *Dramatis Personæ* are radically different. I do not know that story of Daudet's, but I sincerely regret that Mr. Buchanan did not stick to it more literally, and then perhaps we should have been saved from one of the most drearily tedious plays to which I have ever had the misfortune of listening. The old story of an ill-assorted couple, a confiding middle-aged husband and a vain young wife drags its weary length through five long acts. The junior partner, who of course has a pretty wife of his own, neglects her, and with the usual zest for fruit of the forbidden tree cultivates the wife of his partner, makes love to her, lavishes the wealth of the business firm in presents for her, and almost succeeds in persuading her to elope with him, when the voice of her little daughter calling "mamma, mamma," recalls her to a sense of her duty. There is nothing new in the development of the plot—one knows all through how things will turn out—that at the last the loving trusting husband will take back his wife to his heart and home and forgive her delinquencies. It might have been all said and done in five scenes, in fact it is such a very oft told tale that I doubt if it were necessary for Mr. Robert Buchanan to try to tell it again.

* * *

Mr. Beerbohm Tree as Heinrich Borgfeldt, the senior partner, is very good, and his fine acting in the principle scenes makes it worth while to sit the play out—otherwise except for the dresses, which are certainly very attractive, there is no encouragement to see more than the first part, because one gets a specimen of all the different people's parts in the opening scene of Mrs. Borgfeldt's "At home." I must say that society manners are not very strikingly represented in Mrs. Harkaway (a woman of fashion) and Mrs. Borgfeldt's other guests. Society women are often rude enough in intention, but they generally disguise their feelings under a veneer of affected civility. Mrs. Borgfeldt's friends did not think this necessary, they did not recognize the obligation that society enforces, as well as the House of Commons, of restricting people to forms known now as Parliamentary. They were somewhat too explicit in their rudeness, and they called at most unusual hours of the day and night and departed apparently without more ado than if it were a doll's house of which the front came off. This leant an air of unreality to the play. Of the lady actors, Miss Marian Terry who played Claire Borgfeldt was by far the best, but she was over-rapid and fidgetty and has that distressing habit, which is the result of trying to avoid being stickish and stiff, of pacing up and down the stage in that uneasy way that one sees with caged tigers or lynxes at the Zoo. Her poses are not very graceful either, and there is an unpleasant angularity about her arms which makes me wish she had her dresses made in more flowing lines and soft full sleeves. Her costumes were charming and varied very often throughout the play. A myrtle green velvet redingote and skirt opening over an amber petticoat and vest was very rich and effective, but it was a fault in good taste to introduce a soft light green silk sash with the other combinations which contrasted perfectly and gave a pleasant relief without being too striking. Another dress worn by Miss Terry was a delicate flesh-coloured silk made in what I should call a semi-Watteau style was very graceful and becoming. There was an under-dress of pink covered with scarves of white lace which came from the shoulders and made full folds where they were caught up somewhat below the waist. The back was made with a full train from the waist and swept the floor at least a half-yard behind. Mrs Harkaway, the woman of fashion, had more striking and elaborate costumes, as became a person who aspired to be a leader. A crimson Moire silk over an Indian cashmere box-plaited skirt was remarkable, and would have been handsome if it had not been for a broad black sash, which was mixed in with the back drapery. Black and red are to me an abomination, a mephistophelian arrangement of colour more suited to other spheres than ours. A dinner dress worn by Mrs. Harkaway, of what is now called gobelin blue combined with rich jouquil yellow, the blue having an enrichment of silver bell fringe, was wonderfully effective and magnificent. There was an under-bodice and skirt of the yellow that shewed through the drapery of the over-dress and the front of the body. Bretelles of blue did duty for sleeves and left a vast expanse of pretty plump white arms to the view. Miss Adunch as Alice Bellair, a young sister of Mrs. Borgfeldt, had a white dress of nun's veiling and no ornaments, but a classic arrangement of the fillet kind made of three rows of bluey green Australian shells in her hair. A young Miss Terry took the part of Gretchen Borgfeldt, aged five, but as she looked nearly nine, one expected better acting for her age, if not a better personification of the character. The music was lively and stirring, and kept us awake between the acts, so there was fortunately no need for a general *reveille* at eleven o'clock, when the curtain fell on the last act.

* * *

In the newspaper world one of the events of the week was the appearance of the "Star," a luminary that shines on the Radical world every evening at the modest price of one half-penny. Such a run was there on the first day. One would think that all the other lights of the journalistic firmament had been temporarily extinguished or suppressed, such a rush was made on the office, and such a number of papers, 142,600 copies sold. Whether the brightness of Mr. T. P. O'Connor's star will continue to be equally valued remains to be seen. The paper is less limp in quality and the type is clearer than the other half-penny productions, and at the same time there is a rich prodigality of language in condemning its opponents, in exposing grievances and proposing remedies that will probably have a pleasant effect on the British Radical.

* * *

Punch gives us this week a poem on the subject of the twenty-four little torpedo boats that went out on trial last May, which is smart but not half so clever as the little article which the *Standard* gave us on the same subject. It was a tale after the manner of that pathetic one of the ten little niggers, in which the little niggers apparently started full of hope and good spirits, but disasters befell each in turn, and the last record is of the tenth little nigger sitting in the sun who got somehow shrivelled up and then there was none. It is much the same story the *Standard* tells of the torpedo boats, but there are still twelve or fourteen of them to the good, and it now rests with the authorities of the Admiralty to preserve them from the same fatality as the little nigger who was shrivelled by the sun.

* * *

There is always something going on in the wedding line, if one only keep one's eyes open. Apart from the pretty costumes, I generally find marriage from the spectator's point of view a dull affair, however, my love for seeing guests in wedding garments makes me overlook the dulness and so I generally indulge myself when I can do so conveniently and easily, in seeing my friends go through the ordeal. This week I saw a pretty fair bride married in a travelling costume of gobelin grey, trimmed at the end of the skirt with five or six inches of squirrel ; the jacket, trimmed also with the fur, opened diagonally from the right shoulder ; and the hat of felt, same shade as the dress, had squirrel ornaments and a narrow edge of fur. The bridesmaids wore claret red costumes and hats, and had posies of heather and lily-of-the-valley tied with golden ribbons, which by their size reminded me of the person who stood on the bridge at midnight and complained of his burden which was greater than he could bear. The so-called posies of the present day are in truth a ridiculous invention. A bride, who is already oppressed by her strange garments and her stranger situation, is still further bowed down by a bouquet which is larger than an abnormal head of cabbage and not much more decorative. When shall we get common sense ?

THE "EAST INDIAN" COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the heading of "There is something in the name," you have been good enough to publish a letter from a correspondent who strives his best to convince the public of the advisability of adopting the newly introduced designation of "East Indian" amongst a portion of the native Catholic community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. I do not wish to say any*thing for, or against, his views,* but I may be allowed to state it as my opinion that questions of vast importance *and interest,* such as the one under notice, which affects the entire body of the community, would be best discussed and settled at a public general meeting of the *community.* Now when a *few individuals of the* community formed an association, to promote the *political* interests of the community, they omitted, *intentionally or otherwise, to give a public* notice of *their intention of forming such a movement and altering the designation.* Hence there have arisen divisions among the community *itself,* some calling themselves Bombay Portuguese, some Bombay Native Portuguese, others Native Catholics, and so on. Those who disagree in regard to the name "East Indian" cannot be said to be represented by the association. Had the promoters of the association invited public discussion at a public meeting many of the questions that are now being agitated amongst the community would have been satisfactorily determined. I hope, therefore, the leaders of the association, if they have really the interests of the community at heart, will be pleased to convene a public general meeting of the nature abovementioned, so that every one will have his say on the various questions. The members of the community will not be then, as they are now, able to say that the leaders of the association have been simply imposing a pet designation upon the community, and have been arbitrarily constituting themselves into a representative body.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

THE BOMBAY ICE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Noticing the letters in this morning's issue of your paper reflecting upon the manner in which the Ice Company's earnings are disposed of, I have referred to the two half-years' balance-sheets, and find it stated that the "balance being profit available for distribution was Rs. 1,72,850." Assuming that profit to be divided, the arrangement proposed would give the agents Rs. 9,100 additional.

If, however, the whole of the balance was not for obvious reasons divided, and only Rs. 74,385 was, as stated by your correspondents, the agents would get Rs. 7,438 instead of Rs. 2,232, which is what they would be entitled to under the present arrangement in addition to an allowance of Rs. 750 per mensem.

It seems unfair for shareholders to be treated in this manner, considering that for half what is paid to the agents a practical agent and manager who would devote the whole of his time to the company's interests could be obtained.

The agent can well afford to suggest that "shareholders can either accept or reject" ; but what about the proxies which too confiding shareholders are asked to give to them ?

If an agency is to be continued an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem and two per cent. on the profits would be reasonable, and would, according to the figures already given, produce upwards of Rs. 7,000 per annum and a greater sum when profits grow larger.—Yours, &c.,

"A SHAREHOLDER."

Feb. 9.

No further news from the Chittagong Tracts can be expected for a day or two, as the Saichal Valley, where Mr. Lyall has gone, is two days' march from Rangamatti, which is in communication by steamboat with Chittagong itself. Lieutenant Baird's party are presumed to be safe, as the news of any attack on him up to the 4th instant would by this time have reached the Demagiri outpost from which he started.

IT appears from the Scotch papers by the mail that the experiment, first made last year by a Glasgow merchant, of importing Indian and Ceylon tea direct to Scotland, is likely to prove a distinct success. The teas are now arriving regularly from all the tea-growing districts in India and Ceylon, and a conclusive argument in favour of the new plan is the fact that buyers are now able to buy Indian tea at 14d. per lb. Direct importation is of course all in favour of the Indian industry ; for the nearer the plantations can be brought to the market, the more chance is there of an extended sale.

THERE was a sad falling-off in the yield of the wheat crop in the Panjab in 1886-87 ; the main causes being the destructive frosts of January and February, and the early hot winds which completed the ruin of much of the unirrigated wheat in certain districts. Deducting the acreage on which the crop was a failure, the total area under wheat is officially returned at 5,943,400 acres, compared with 6,970,600 acres last year, being a diminution of 15 per cent. The outturn is estimated at 27,238,305 cwts., showing a falling-off of no less than 25 per cent. Taking the average price at 17 seers per rupee, the wheat crop of the Punjab of 1887 was valued at Rs. 8,97,26,182 or, on a revised estimate of the outturn, at ten crores.

AT the last meeting of the Calcutta Microscopical Society, Mr. Simmons read a paper on the mango weevil, a pest which is spreading rapidly in India, and to which attention is aptly directed at the moment when the mango is in blossom. Mr. Simmons has given much attention to the habits of the weevil since July last, and in his lecture he has gathered much useful information as to the geographical distribution of the creature, the extent of the damage done by it, and the observations of European and American entomologists on the ravages of the pest among plums, apples, quinces, &c. We believe this lecture is the first attempt to promote the systematic study of the weevil in India.

LAS BELA, the Chief of which little State died a few days ago, is a small Beluch State on the seacoast between the Mekran coast and Sind. Its ruler, is nominally a feudatory of Kelat but practically independent. His death, which was quite unexpected—for, though over sixty, he was a hale, strong man—is likely to give the Foreign Office some trouble. His eldest son, Jam Ali Khan, has been a State prisoner in Quetta for the last year-and-a-half, having been confined for breaking his parole, and attempting to raise the country against his father, and finally defying the authority of the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan After giving a great deal of trouble he was surrendered by the Chief of Khetran, where he had taken refuge. Jam Ali is said to be a dissipated, good-for-nothing scamp, and his father wished to disinherit him in favour of a younger son by another mother—a mere child. But Beluchishtan is not a country where the rights of minors are much respected, and the youth would require a great deal of support from the British Government. Moreover it would be necessary to keep Jam Ali and his sons—one of whom is being educated in Lahore at the Chiefs' College—out of the way *ad infinitum.* Probably the least of two evils, a contemporary remarks, will be to let Jam Ali go, and make him pension off his father's widow and her family.

LETTERS from Home have confirmed the announcement of the death of Dr. A. M. Garden, late bengal Medical Service. Although it is ten years since Dr. Garden retired, there are still serving in India many old friends of his, who will have received the news with the greatest sorrow. Dr. Garden was for many years the head of the Vaccination Department in the Punjab, an appointment not bringing its incumbent prominently into public notice, but one requiring much energy and great tact. These Dr. Garden displayed in a remarkable degree, and it is to his happy mode of dealing with the people, with district officers, and with his own subordinates, that the great success which has attended vaccination in the Punjab is mainly due. Few officers have served Government more zealously and faithfully than Dr. Garden, but it is not of him as an official that we are now writing.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

WHEN the Marquis of Lansdowne left England towards the close of 1883 to become Governor-General of Canada few occupied a higher place in public estimation. The reputation which he had then made for himself has since been enhanced by his administration of the affairs of the Dominion. On the eve of his departure for the New World, "Kosmos," appearing in the character of the candid friend, addressed him as follows in a letter which was published in the *World* :—

There is no Englishman of your age whom I could congratulate with equal warmth and sincerity upon the assumption of an arduous and anxious post. Everything is in your favour, you carry with you more than promise, more even than the mere first fruits of performance. A singularly, blameless youth was crowned by the highest honours in the first university of the world. The advantages to which you were born, and which are not possessed to the same extent or in the same degree, but by any but the heirs of historic English titles have been turned by you to admirable account, you have required a valuable insight into the routine of office, and you have shown both in the House of Lords and elsewhere that you possess that power of speaking which is indispensable to public men of our race. Nothing could be happier than your farewell addresses to those who assembled round you at the end of last week. The words you then uttered preceded you to the dominion in which you are to be the Queen's representative, and will have been bred with the liveliest gratification by every section of its people. When your appointment was first announced you were menaced with the opposition and disloyalty of Irishmen in the discharge of your future duties. By what you said at Derry you will have gone far towards disarming the most inveterate of your Irish foes. But it is in those of your remarks, which were of a more personal or private character, that I especially notice proof of your judgment, tact, and taste. Your references to Lady Lansdowne contained nothing that you could wish to have omitted, and were marked by dignity as well as by pathos and affection which appeals to our universal nature. The Canadians will recognise in them a guarantee that they are about to welcome a vice-queen after their own heart. It would be affectation to ignore that the experiment of strengthening the affections of our Canadian fellow-subjects to the English crown by locating amongst them a member of the Royal family was not a success. No one is to blame for the failure, unless, indeed it is those who originally conceived the idea and failure was from the first inevitable. Profound as the devotion of Canadians is to the welfare and institutions of this country, their political and social sentiment is republican. There is a democratic contagion in the influences exercised by the contiguity of the United States, and intense as is their veneration and regard for the Queen, those who knew the country best had their misgivings as to the wisdom of sending out to them the Queen's daughter and son-in-law. *Auspicium melioris avi,* the motto of our colonial office, may now well be adopted as the peculiar legend of the noble dependency which you are setting forth to administer. *If there were nothing to be said in favour of a hereditary aristocracy,* it would be a strong argument against abolishing it that it frequently produces *men of your stamp. Just as there is nothing so* mischievous as the degenerate noble so his opposite has it in his power to surround his name with a lustre and to confer *services on his country which* princes might well envy. The intuitions of *statesmanship belong to him by right of birth.* I do not mean that he is necessarily born a Pitt, a Peel, or a Palmerston ; but this is one of those cases in which the doctrine of *heredity holds good.* The transmitted influences and responsibilities of his ancestors generate around him an atmosphere which unconsciously he inhales, and to breathe which is itself an education. So true is it that statesmen to a large extent are born, not made. Rank, when rightly used, augments as well as exalts capacity. With you it has, in addition, operated as a systematic security against the abuse of capacity. You have not had the good fortune of a preliminary training in the House of Commons ; but with the example of Lord Salisbury one is diposed to feel sceptical as to the abiding advantages of this experience. Be that as it may, your career in the House of Lords has shown that your nature qualifies you in a singular degree to have dispensed with it. You would, it is true, have been lamentably false to the antecedents of your house, a traitor to the illustrious stock from which you were sprung, if the record of your past were different. Your grandfather advocated the emancipation of Roman Catholics twenty years before it was accomplished, was a tree-trader twenty-five years before the abolition of the bread tax. The first Marquis of Lansdowne, better known as Lord Shelburne, was the most enlightened Whig of his generation, and held views on social, political and economical matters as much in advance of his day as those which Pitt longed to execute. It is not forgotten on the Continent, where your next few years will be spent, that he steadily opposed the disastrous policy that resulted in the loss of the American Colonies, and that there was no more severe denouncer of the policy whose issue was in war and humiliation. Cobett expended much feeble fund on the fact that your original name was petty. "Petty by nature as well as by name," he writes in his Rural Rides, "Sir William got from Cromwell a patent for double writing invented by him, and he invented also a double bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide, a model of which is still preserved in the library of the Royal Society." Sir William Petty, however, did a good deal more than this. He was, indeed, indebted to the confiscations of the Lord Protector for his territorial wealth. But he made a wise and generous use of it, and he had earned it by great public services. Three centuries ago young Englishmen went to Ireland in the same spirit that they now go to the colonies. William Petty eclipsed most contemporary *savants* in his scientific attainments. He had studied at the Chief Universities of the Continent, had been the pupil of Hobbes, and had lectured as a professor at Oxford. In 1651 he secured the post physician-general to the Irish army. A little later he made the first scientific survey of the island. On his return to England he became a principal leader of the movement that ended in the foundation of the Royal Society.

Many of the attributes which belong to this remarkable man have re-appeared in your self and still more in your brother, the present Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The cool scientific temper, the love of knowledge—which by Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice is, perhaps, carried to the point of parade—is the legacy bequeathed by the Hampshire clothier whose patronymic was long perpetuated by your house, and who was the author of its worldly fortunes. But it was he who established the first fisheries and iron-works in Ireland. His example has been followed by his descendants on a scale not more patriotic than politic. For many of the best roads, piers, and other appliances of civilisation with which he is equipped, Ireland is indebted to the sagacious and enterprising generosity of the Fitzmaurices. Your grandfather may dispute with Lord Eglinton the fame of being the first nobleman of his time ; but he was more than a great peer. Lord Lansdowne—the Lord Lansdowne of our modern history—was prescient and practical as well as humane. There is no nobleman of our day who has shown himself more thoroughly seized of these facts than yourself. There is no property in this portion of the United Kingdom where agricultural labourers are so well housed and so well paid as on your Lordship's acres. You differed from the Ministry on a specific point ; and that once asserted your disagreement with them was at an end. So it is that when last summer you were selected as Lord Lorne's successor, the announcement was universally regarded as equally creditable to the Government and honourable to yourself.

THE Lucknow Spring Races commenced on Wednesday. The Grand Annual Steeplechase was won by the Jummu Confederacy's Fusilier, the favourite, Stanley, being third ; Lord William Beresford's Lanercos won the Derby from the well-known Euclid ; and the Pony Stakes was appropriated by Mr Kempton's Balotra Jess and Hazard, making a dead-heat for the second place.

THE death is announced of her Highness the Nawab Khair-un-Nisa, Begum Sahibah of the Carnatic. She was a daughter of Nawab Zea-ul-Mulk, one of the Amirs of Hyderabad, Deccan, and her maternal grandfather, Nizam Gar Jung Khan Khanan was Commander-in-Chief of the Nizam's Army. She arrived at the house at which she has now died in the year 1847, and married her cousin Ghulam Mahomed Ghaus Khan, Bahadur, the last Nawab of the Carnatic. The Nawab settled on her a sum of Rs. 12,000 a month for her personal expenses. He died in 1855, and the allowance was continued to her by the East India Company, and she was made heiress to her husband's jewellery, furniture, &c., which were valued at 20 lakhs of rupees. She was defrauded right and left to such an extent that most of her property was lost, but the Government came to her rescue, and for a long time past she had been in receipt of a stipend from the Government of Rs. 6,700 a month. She adopted a daughter who married in 1870 Nawab Merza Feroze Husain Khan, from Delhi, a grandson of an officer filling the position of Chief of the Pomp, or Lord Chamberlain, at the Court of the Emperor Shah Alum. She was very benevolent to her co-religionists, and hospitable to Europeans. Her death is much lamented by the poor.

IN connexion with the projected railway from Moghal Sarai to Puri the Government of India has published a comprehensive report on the trade of Chota Nagpur prepared in 1883 by Mr. Risley, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum. The imports are estimated to amount to 428,300 maunds, of which salt alone makes more than half. Other important articles of import are grain tobacco, piece-goods, cotton, and yarn, jaggery and molasses, and oil-cake. The exports amount to 1,022,000 maunds, oil-seeds, lime, and lac being the most important. The cultivation of oil-seeds will probably extend itself remarkably when the railway is opened. It is a kind of cultivation which gives little trouble, and which the people understand. No irrigation is needed for it. Mr. Risley estimates that the railway may count on soon carrying 500,000 maunds yearly of these seeds. Great possibilities are before the export trade in coal, dye-woods, iron, limestone, and tusser-cocoons ; but the causes affecting the development of the supply of these articles are too complicated to allow of safe conjecture. At present the trade of Chota Nagpur is in a primitive state. The price of all articles, except, perhaps, salt, is determined more by custom than by competition ; and nothing shows more clearly the need of a railway than the fact that small cliques of [illegible] dealers have made [illegible] determined a [illegible] trate the opening of public market [illegible]

THE SALVATION ARMY.

(FROM A CORRE[illegible]

ON Monday last a party [illegible] arrived in Bombay by the s.s. [illegible] Company. They were led by [illegible] butty, a Bengalee Brahman, [illegible] of them were English and [illegible] They have been appointed to [illegible] it is intended to concentrat[illegible] thirty officers for carrying on [illegible]

On Thursday afternoon a [illegible] and marched through the G[illegible] town in the neighbourhood [illegible] Owing to the refusal of the Co[illegible] grant a license for music, no [illegible] till the party reached the [illegible] halted for a short time opposite the [illegible] collecting a large crowd. [illegible] conspicuous for their absence [illegible] We hear that Commissioner Tucker [illegible] to the local Government [illegible] police in regard to the [illegible] The appeal will be based on [illegible] wedding and other processions are [illegible] parade these very streets with music, and, [illegible] that such instruments as tambourines, [illegible] guitars and fiddles, do not come under the [illegible] Police Act, and do not therefore require any license, not being drums, tomtoms, trumpets, nor metal instruments or utensils. It is said that the Government solicitor holds that a tambourine is "a species of drum," and on this ground the Commissioner of Police has forbidden the guitars, concertinas and other instruments as well. The Salvationists are anxious to get these questions settled amicably, and have therefore agreed to suspend the exercise of these rights until the matter can be referred definitely to the local Government. We understand that with a view to some settlement being come to, Commissioner Tucker had several times interviewed the Commissioner of Police, by whom he has been advised to refer the question to Lord Reay. We trust, therefore, that some satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be arrived at, and that there may be no repetition of the former prosecutions.

In the evening a meeting was held at the [illegible] Theatre. Although a charge of one, four and eight annas was made for admission, the place was well filled with a quiet and attentive audience, who seemed very much in sympathy with the Salvationists. One of the new party, Captain Mrs. Jackson, sang very sweetly a song *from the War Cry, after which* Staff-Captain Chakarbutty spoke in English and Gujerati. *This was followed by a song in Swedish from Captain (Miss) Johnson,* who also addressed the meeting in *English. A little Gujerati girl, named "Jeetlee,"* was next put forward to sing a solo, and Commissioner Tucker then gave a description of the work in India. He stated that during the past seventeen months the Salvation Army had made rapid advances. The stations and villages occupied by them had increased from 15 to 53, while the officers had been raised from 50 to 211. During the twelve months between September, 1886, and September, 1887, they had received no less than 119 officers from foreign countries, while two subsequent parties had now increased that number to 137. At the same time they were promised more officers from Canada, and were confident of being able to get at least 100 more officers for India from abroad before the close of the present year. The increase of their native officers, both in number and quality, had been also very satisfactory. They were now nearly 100 in number, and some of them had been advanced to the most important commands, one of them, Colonel Weerasooriya, a Singhalese, being now second-in-command of all India, and having under him more than 100 European officers. There had also been a rapid development of their publications, and they were now turning out of their presses no less than 12,500 periodicals every month, besides song books and other publications. The results of these efforts were also very satisfactory. During the previous month no less than 245 persons publicly sought salvation at their various meetings. That was at the rate of 3,000 a year, nearly all of whom were non-Christians. As in other countries, so in India, they had particularly succeeded in reaching the criminal classes and those who were addicted to drink. In visiting a few of their stations he had found on their roll of converts 65 drunkards, 46 gamblers, 21 habitual thieves, housebreakers and burglars, 8 devil dancers, 2 publicans, 1 coiner of false money and 1 theatrical manager—(laughter)—who had now turned poet and composed songs for the Army meetings. Quite unsolicited they had been requested by an influential Parsee gentleman in Bombay to undertake some definite work to check the rapid growth of intemperance. This friend had said that while he and others were pressing Government to reform the laws, he felt it important that a simultaneous effort should be made to reform the people, and that he was prepared for this purpose to assist the Army financially. Accordingly he presented Commissioner Tucker with a cheque for Rs. 1,200, promising further support should the efforts made prove successful. It had been decided to devote this sum to commencing a prison gate and drunkards' brigades. For this purpose it was proposed to open immediately a home for released convicts and for the criminal and drunken classes in general. He believed that in this work they would receive the hearty assistance and co-operation of the police themselves, as well as of the general public. He trusted too, that in time the Indian Government would follow the example of the Australian Parliament, which has voted the sum of £1,000, yearly to assist the Salvation Army in this department of their work. That was what he called an "enlightened" government (Laughter.) Anyhow they intended to establish themselves in Bombay as a sort of voluntary unpaid assistant police. They would not ask the Municipality for a grant, at least not just yet. With regard to the finances, he was glad to report that as their numbers had increased sufficient funds had been provided to meet the necessary expenses. They had themselves done their utmost by the practice of rigid economy Their officers ought to cost them, at the lowest calculation, at least Rs. 14,000 a month for their support alone, not reckoning buildings and travelling expenses Instead of this they scarcely cost anything at all, through wearing the Indian dress and eating the simplest and cheapest sorts of Indian food. At the same time they had received from generous friends during the past year donations of 6,000*l*, 7·0*l* 250*l*, and 100*l*. A further donation of 500*l* has just reached him. Still what pleased him most of all was that Indians were coming forward generously to give. Besides the abovementioned donation of Rs. 1,200, a Raja had promised to give Rs. 600, another gentleman has given Rs. 500, while an Indian lady recently saved at the meetings had promised to buy or erect a bar rack, which would possibly cost 1,000*l*. They would judge by this what a firm hold the Army had obtained in India. At this meeting he would give them an opportunity for further expressing their sympathy by assisting them with a good collection. He was particularly anxious to launch the prison gate and drunkards' brigades. The Government returns showed that there were usually about 100,000 prisoners confined in the various jails. These represented a criminal community of at least two or three millions, of whom on an average one and a quarter millions were annually brought to trial and half that number actually convicted. Nothing whatever was done for the reformation of these convicts, either by their own or any other religion. The European prisoners had their chaplains, but he had inquired from the jail authorities and had been informed that all persons were absolutely prohibited from holding any communication with the native convicts. There was no one to meet them on their release, but their old associates in crime, and none dreamt of holding out to them a friendly hand or giving them a chance of reformation. As for visiting them in jail, the authorities would allow no such thing without a distinct order from the local Government. He trusted that it would not be impossible to obtain such a privilege. Anyhow they would meet them on their release and make efforts to reform them by providing them with a home and shelter and bringing them under good influences.

The collection was then taken and met with a liberal response to an extent which must have considerably surprised some of the audience. After several smaller promises had been read out, Commissioner Tucker announced that a friend then present in the meeting promised Rs. 500 for the prison gate and drunkards brigade. This was greeted with a burst of applause, which was redoubled, when it was announced that the same friend contributed a similar amount for each of the three countries (Gujerat, South India and Ceylon in which the work of the Army was being carried on making in all Rs. 2,000. We understand that a Parsee gentleman promised a sum of Rs. 270, and that the total amount collected and promised, including donation money, amounted to nearly Rs. 2,500.

Mr. George Studd, Barrister, the well-known cricketer next addressed the meeting and testified to the solidity and success of the Army work in India. During the last month he had spent his time entirely in looking into the work and had visited India specially for this purpose. He was starting for England by the next day's mail and was glad to testify of the great blessing he had personally received, and stated that he was convinced of the wisdom of the methods adopted by the Army, not merely on account of their economy, but as making them one with the people. Mr. Studd then proceeded to give a sketch of his recent visit to China and of the great blessing that he had received during [illegible] time he had spent with his brother [illegible] by urging those present to [illegible] them of the joy that they would [illegible] then brought to a close.

[illegible]GHT HORSE RIDE.

[illegible] the troopers of the Bombay Light [illegible]d another musical ride at the [illegible] the Oval under conditions far more [illegible]n those which obtained on the pre[illegible] The "tan" had been watered, and [illegible]mencing some twenty minutes later, [illegible] objectionable to the riders. They [illegible] "manege" in perfect style, and the [illegible]ing, formed the necessary two rides [illegible] at regular intervals. In this movement [illegible] riding by sections of fives men and [illegible]d with almost mechanical precision. [illegible] "serpentine" was even better, whilst the [illegible] was performed with a finish that even [illegible] cavalrymen might envy. The greatest credit is due to Sergeant Still for the admirable manner in which he has trained his men and, though too strict a disciplinarian to express his approbation, he must at heart have felt proud of their last evening's achievement. Twenty-four cavalrymen indiscriminately taken could not have equalled the Light Horsemen. It is only picked men of cavalry corps who are called upon to display such feats of horsemanship. It must, therefore, be admitted that the ability of so small a corps to furnish so large a proportion of competent horsemen, is a circumstance as rare as it is praiseworthy.

THE MASONIC [illegible]

As anticipated [illegible] great eclat [illegible] Duke of Co[illegible] land were [illegible] guests. The [illegible] arranged things [illegible] left to be desired [illegible] small hours of [illegible] was beautifully [illegible] Band supplied the [illegible]

A SUGGESTION FOR THE FANCY FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was at *Lady Reay's Fancy Fair* last evening. The rich and middle-class of all nationalities were there. Now let me suggest for the benefit of the funds that half of the last day be given up to the poorer class, whose pay is small, and who cannot afford to pay Rs. 5 for a season ticket—which means one-fifth or one-sixth of their salaries. Let the entrance fee be 8 as. and season ticket to all the show one rupee. Let cheap refreshments be given during the time, and I am almost certain that your visitors will be from 4,000 to 6,000 people, who are now excluded. I hope this will meet Lady Reay's eye or the eye of the Duchess in time to have large posters up to-morrow morning "That between noon and 4 p.m. the entrance fee will be 8 as. and one rupee to all the show."

Feb. 10. "GHARIB ADMI."

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There has been a great deal said on the above subject, and if you will kindly allow me a small space in your widely circulated paper I would like to offer a few suggestions by which the said movement would become beneficial to the native community, and by which means they could combine pleasure with duty, irrespective of caste or creed. Doubtless there are many who have never heard of a Society called "The Independent Order of Good Templars" to which all persons irrespective of colour, may become eligible [illegible] providing they believe in the power [illegible] God, and take upon them[illegible] total abstinence from [illegible] of whatsoever kind or description [illegible] that one and all admit this, but [illegible] have different [illegible] remains that [illegible] and consequently [illegible] Taking this view of the [illegible] by the Grand [illegible] lodges in Bombay and [illegible] worked by themselves, and if [illegible] tionable for one sect to mingle with [illegible] can be separate lodges for Parsees, Hindoos, [illegible] each having its distinctive name and number. All that is necessary in the first instance is a Lodge Charter and Rituals, which will be supplied on an application of ten influential members to constitute and officer the lodge ; the Rituals to be in English or Vernacular according to requirements. A large hall with an ante-room and a little furniture (tables and chairs or benches) will also be required. The benefits are manifold, the chief, being a total abstinence, insuring a good standing in society, morally and physically. The relief fund to assist brothers and sisters in distress. The sick committee, to visit the sick members, and, if necessary, in extreme cases, to provide two members to attend on the patient nightly, and last, though not least, a pleasant evening of songs, recitations, readings, &c., according to their own arrangements, after the business of the lodge has been transacted, and the doors thrown open for the good of the Order. Numerous charitable native gentlemen have nobly come forward with assistance in all matters of public benevolence, and if any kind gentleman will undertake to start one of these lodges by his patronage, what greater benefit could he bestow than his aid in improving the social and moral condition of his fellow countrymen.

All particulars and any further information, either personally or by letter, will gladly be given by

"R. A. H.," care of Post Master,

Feb. 10. Byculla.

MAIL advices received from Lima, dated December 17, report that the paper money question has reached an alarming stage. Disorder had occurred in the market place and streets, and a regular panic prevailed amongst the traders, who declined to receive notes as payment. The troops had been called out in order to prevent the public using violence against those who refused to sell in exchange for paper money. A mass meeting has been held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the money changes. General Caceres, the President of the Republic, on this occasion addressed the people, assuring them that the Government was attempting to remove the causes of alarm, and to re-establish public confidence. Some currency troubles are reported also from other parts of the country.

WITH the view of more completely ensuring the good quality of the swords and cutlasses issued to the navy, about which there has been so much adverse remark, orders have just been given for the following tests to be applied to a large number of cutlasses which are to be re-pointed and reduced to a uniform blade length of 27 inches. First, the sword is to be subjected to a direct vertical pressure on the hilt in a machine specially constructed for the purpose, and it is required to stand a pressure of forty pounds without deviating from the straight line. Then additional vertical pressure is to be applied in the machine until the sword is bent so that the distance from point to hilt is reduced three inches. Finally, the blade has to be bent round a suitable curved block so that every portion of it partakes of the bend, the distance from point to hilt being reduced two and a half inches. The sword also has to be struck with moderate force, back and edge, on a block of oak to test the soundness of the hilt.

A SEVERE outbreak of cholera is reported from Jammu. Mr. Plowden, the Resident in Kashmir, telegraphing from Sialkot on the 7th to Government, says that it commenced among the troops and during his stay up to 4th February there had been 40 seizures and 7 deaths in three days, while the report received on the two days following showed that it was increasing. The durbar has moved two battalions into camp at Baribanna.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road London.

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THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

At the annual meeting of Lady Dufferin's Association on February 8, his Excellency the Viceroy presided. Among the speakers were the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. Scoble, the Maharaja of Durbhunga, the Nawab of Murshidabad, Mr. Evans, the Hon'ble Amir Hossein, and Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar. The following is a summary of the report:—

The third annual report, which will be adopted at the meeting, records steady progress made in every part of the work the society has undertaken, a more widespread interest in its efforts, and more subscribers to its funds. Old institutions have been improved, new ones have been started, and there are few parts of the country where some attempt is not being made to promote at least one of the objects of the Association. The doubts and fears with which many persons regarded its first organisation have given place to a more general acknowledgment of the necessity, as well as to a greater confidence in the reality and permanent character of its work. As a national movement, too, it is gaining ground, and nothing is more satisfactory than to observe in how many places native gentlemen and local bodies have taken up the question for themselves and have relieved the Association of all responsibility with regard to their districts. In such places there is a marked vitality and an assured stability about the work.

Moreover, as the Government, in a paper emanating from the Home Office, has drawn the attention of the municipalities to the fact that women have legitimate claims upon a portion of the funds set aside for medical purposes, it is hoped that many more municipal bodies will consider the matter and will establish and maintain female dispensaries in their districts, or will, in some other way, endeavour to promote the objects of the Association. The work is too large and too important to depend entirely upon the precarious income derived from a subscription list, or even upon the generosity of princely donors, and it has always been the earnest desire of its promoters that its management should year by year pass more and more into the hands of the people for whose sole benefit it was organised.

The financial position is satisfactory. Five lakhs have been invested, and one lakh remains in hand. The annual income secured by investments and subscriptions is Rs. 30,000. During the past year over Rs. 87,000 has been spent upon the objects of the Association. In addition to funds held in India the Central Committee have £924 to its credit in Coutt's Bank, London. Out of the sum subscribed in England the Association has offered two scholarships at the London School of Medicine, to be called respectively the Jubilee and Dufferin Scholarships. The working expenses have been rather high this year, owing chiefly to the fact that the Central Committee undertook the management of the Jubilee collection for the whole of India.

The report goes on to say that although the Central Committee have expressed themselves as well satisfied with their present financial position, they cannot allow it to be supposed that they consider an income of Rs. 30,000 by any means a sufficient one. As the National Association sufficient one. As the National Association succeeds, the work it has do increases, the demand upon its resources multiply, and the day is far distant when donations and subscriptions of all sorts will not be urgently needed.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY SCANDALS.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S EVIDENCE.

At the commencement of the proceedings, in connection with the Punjab University Scandals, on Feb. 5, Mr. Larpent, the accused put in a list of witnesses whom he proposed to call at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution. Mr. Rattigan was next examined at great length; after which one Bure was then produced at the request of the accused and examined. He confirmed one of the witnesses from Hoshiarpore in minor particulars. Balmokand, another witness, was also examined, and Umar Khan followed.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Rattigan, the Vice-Chancellor, stated that he assumed office as Vice-Chancellor in February, 1887, when Mr. Larpent was the Registrar. He described how, about the 6th or th March, 1887, a man, named Churamani, one who had appeared at the Pleader's Examination in 1887, came to him with a letter from Mr. Chatterjee, and stated that he (Churamani) had been solicited by Ganda Singh to pay bribes to obtain a pass. Churamani refused to pay and reported the circumstance to the Vice-Chancellor, asking that the latter would take action. The Vice-Chancellor was impressed by the truthful and earnest manner of Churamani, and wrote to Mr. Larpent that he would check the examiners' returns and publish the results, which had been delayed. The next day he did so, and the results were published on the 9th March under the Vice-Chancellor's signature. It appeared from these that Churamani had passed.

A letter from Mr. Larpent to the Vice-Chancellor dated the 7th March, on the subject of publishing the results, was filed and explained.

Continuing his evidence Mr. Rattigan said that after the publication of the results many failed candidates went to him and complained of gross malpractices in the examinations, and many anonymous petitions were received. The candidates would not give any details without a guarantee of protection from prosecution and against loss of certificates as mukhtars. This could not be guaranteed at the time, so they would not disclose what had been done. Eventually a sub-committee was appointed to inquiry into the matter, and their report was received in due course. During the investigation a promissory note from Pertab Singh was shown to the Vice-Chancellor by Mr. Baden-Powell as having been received from Ram Sarn Dass, the candidate who said he had got it from Mr. Larpent in part repayment of a bribe. Mr. Rattigan asked Mr. Larpent for an explanation, and took down his statement on the 25th May. In this Mr. Larpent said the loan had been made by Pertab Singh, and explained how he had given a recommendatory letter to Ram Sarn Dass for Mr. Brown, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa. The Vice-Chancellor then stated in detail why he had considered Mr. Larpent's explanation to be unsatisfactory, and commented upon the antedating of the promissory note and the wrong date given in the explanation regarding the letter to Mr. Brown. The Vice-Chancellor then consulted the Chancellor, and called a meeting of the Syndicate and Senate to suspend Mr. Larpent, who tendered his resignation, which was not accepted. Mr. Rattigan stated the nature of the explanation afforded by Mr. Larpent in the Senate, and explained why it was unsatisfactory and he then pointed out inconsistencies. The Vice-Chancellor said that he had taken no part in the actual investigation, though asked to do so by Mrs. Steel and others, but he took action on the inquiries made by the sub-committee. When the *Tribune* published the libelous article, the Vice-Chancellor pressed Mr. Larpent to prosecute, and did not try to prevent his doing so, and, finally, he made Mr. Larpent consult the Chancellor. Eventually no prosecution was begun. Mr. Rattigan never acted as legal adviser to the *Tribune*, but declined to do so when asked in September, 1887, Gunda Singh's name had been frequently mentioned to Mr. Rattigan, and when he asked Mr. Larpent about him, that gentleman said Gunda Singh had once printed examination papers for him, but that he had no personal relations with him. This was stated in April, 1887.

Mr. Rattigan now put in the sub-committee's report, which was kept confidential because the committee were not protected like judicial officers, and other persons were involved; and, moreover, Mr. Larpent was not present at the inquiry, and the Vice-Chancellor did not wish to prejudice him by a publication of the report pending the formal inquiry.

In cross-examination Mr. Rattigan said Mr. Larpent had been given the report and statements of Ram Sarn Dass and Pertap Singh and his own explanation, on the condition that the report should not be used except in Mr. Larpent's representations to Government. When consulted by the Chancellor about prosecuting the *Tribune*, and on seeing Mr. Bates' opinion, Mr. Rattigan thought it better not to proceed against the *Tribune*, as a formal inquiry would have to be held. The Vice-Chancellor refused to accept Mr. Larpent's resignation in June as it was too late, and to burke inquiry would be disastrous to the reputation of the University. Mr. Larpent had told Mr. Rattigan when he took office that the educational officers were opposed to him and hoped Mr. Rattigan would see fair play. Mr. Rattigan had on one or two occasions to restrain Mr. Lewis for using strong expressions in the Syndicate and Senate regarding Mr. Larpent, but he had no reason for thinking that the Educational Department were opposed to Mr. Larpent or were obstructive. Mr. Larpent objected to Colonel Holroyd and the educational officers being on the sub-committee. Letters, dated the 5th October, 1887, from the Secretary to the Panjab Government to the Vice-Chancellor and his reply, were put in, and referred to the permission granted to Mr. Larpent to prosecute the *Tribune*. These were read and explained.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells, "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

GOLD IN [redacted]

THE RIGHTS OF [redacted]

Writing on the subject of [redacted] the Crown Mr. W. Pritchard Morgan says he has been honoured with a visit to the mine of the gentlemen who have the responsibility of advising the Crown upon such subjects. The prerogative of the Crown, he adds, is clear:—

They are entitled as a matter of legal right to all the gold and silver found in our various possessions. Special terms and concessions have been granted to the Australian colonies, and there they are entitled to dig for the precious metals upon the payment of a sum 10s. per annum per man interested in the industry. No such concessions have ever been made in the case of gold mines situated in the United Kindom, nor indeed has any necessity arisen until lately for modifying the law. In the case of private lands the Crown have not, it is said, any right of entry, and the owner of *the soil is entitled to search for gold, and* when he has found it, it belongs to the Crown, and the Crown then gives him a proportion, reserving a proportion for themselves which they call a royalty; but whether if the Crown has the right to the precious metals, they have the right of entry to search for the metals is a a question upon which I offer no opinion. They having a right to the metals, *it should follow that they* have a right to enter and search for them. Then, it would be natural to assume that that right might be assigned or a license given by the Crown to A. B. to enter upon the lands of C. D. and search for gold. Other legal objections may then arise, such as the failure to find the precious metals; and that may be deemed in law to have been a trespass on the part of the Crown—whereas if the precious metals are found, the Crown would have been justified in making an entry.

AN ANOMALY.

"It is in the interests of gold mining generally that I write," continues Mr. Morgan. "I have no fear that I shall be unfairly dealt with; but all gold miners resident in England *will agree with me that it is* an anomaly that a British subject should be allowed to search for gold in Australia and keep it if he finds it; whereas if he finds it in England, he has to *do so necessarly at his own expense,* and when he has found it give a proportion of it to the Crown. *There may be isolated instances.* Such as, for instance, the discovery of 60,000*l.* worth of gold at the Clogan Mine some years ago, and such as the discovery of a considerably larger amount latterly at Gwynfynydd Mine, in which a royalty would not be a prohibitive tax; but taking gold mining as an industry, if an expenditure of 90oz. of gold will produce 100oz. *of gold it is clear that that* would be a remunerative industry, but a loyalty of 1-20th, or 5oz. of gold, *would* be equivalent to the Crown saying, "You gold miners carry on the industry at your own expense, running all the risks yourselves and give us half of the profit." Whereas, and the history of gold mining clearly demonstrates that not more than 5oz. out of 100oz. would be profit —the Crown would be taking the whole of the profits without running any risk. It is only within a short time, I think a year or two that the Crown relinquished a right which doubtless has retarded to a material extent gold-mining in Wales—*viz.*, a claim for one-fourth of the amount of money for which any gold property changed hands in England, that is to say, if a man took up Crown lands and expended 800*l.* upon them and sold again for 1000*l.* the Crown would claim 250*l.* from him, and, although he made a profit on the transaction, it would result in a loss of 50*l.*

THE WATERBURY CENSUS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

Who and what are the London unemployed? O those who demonstrate, the whole, according to Mr Superintendent Shepherd, belong to "the criminal classes," while, according to Mr. Howard Vincent, 80 per cent. are representatives of "genuine out o' work." With regard, meanwhile, to those who register, some interesting tables have been compiled from the results of the Waterbury census. Perhaps the two most salient features of the analysis are these—(1) that nearly half the counted unemployed are labourers, and (2) that all of them expressed their willingness to accept relief work. Do not let it be said any more, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that we do not know who the unemployed are, or what to do with them. Relief works on the Chelsea plan, would meet the case of half the number who have registered at any rate. It is open for us to say that such relief would only be temporary, or to urge that it would be demoraizing, or to adopt any other of the arguments against doing anything which the Charity Organisation Society keeps in stock. But it is not open to us any longer to say that nothing could be done because nobody knows the condition of the problem."

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS

By H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjt Genl's Office, Poona, 10th Feb, 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bo Cavalry (Poona Horse)—Lt Mc L J Gordon, 1st Battn Liverpool Regt, who has been appointed a Probationer for Bombay Staff, to officiate as Squadron officer on probation, dated 9th Feb 1888.

Lt H G Benn, 2nd Battn East Yorkshire Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron officer on probation, dated 2nd Feb 1888.

2nd Lt C T Ducat, 1st Battn Warcestershire Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron officer on probation, dated 2nd Feb 1888.

3rd Bo Light Infantry—Lt-Col Walter Scott, attached to the 2nd in Command, vice Capt G F W MacMahon, appointed to the Staff.

7th Bo Infantry—2nd Lieut E R I Chitty, 1st Battn Worcestershire Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing officer on probation, dated 1st Feb 1888.

29th Bo Infantry—Lt J L Sinclair, 1st Battn the Royal Irish Regt, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing officer on probation, dated 1st Feb 1888.

Deolali Depot—Major C T Peyton, 2nd Battn Durham Light Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence of Col W R Truman, on leave.

With reference to G. O. C. No 73 of the 8th instant, it is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the Staff:—

Capt. G. F. W. MacMahon, Staff Corps, (Deputy Asst Qr.-Mr. Genl, Bombay Dist) 2nd in Command, 3rd Bo. Light Infanrty.

Veterinary Surgn A F Appliton is transferred from Poona to Kurrachi, and will travel on duty at the public expense, under para 213 (*c*) Transport Regulation Part I and para 514 (*j*) Transport Regulations Part II.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Captain J H Jellett, has been posted to G Battery, 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, vice Captain J H L Dallas, seconded.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Captain G A Norcott, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under Transport Regulations (part I, para 256 clause (i) and part II para 513 (c).

With reference to G O G No 73 of the 8th inst Captain G F W MacMahon, Deputy Asst Qr-Mr Genl is posted to Bombay District.

Senior Apothecary A S DeSouza, No 17, first grade is appointed to the subordinate Medical charge of Station Hospl Neemuch, vice Apothecary C. Rosario, No. 30, removed.

The undermentioned officer is granted to leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave. Royal Artillery—Lieutenant F. E. Johnson, E. Battery, 1st Brigade, for 12 months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absences, East Yorkshire Regiment (2nd Battalion)—Captain C. F. Harison, to Khandalla, from 25th "January to 13th February 1888, on private affairs.

Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary Surgeon A. J. Aslam, to remain in England, from 22nd February to 12th April 1888, on medical certificate.

The leave granted to Major A. B. Stopford, No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade, Western Division, R. A. in G. O. C. No. 521 of 1887, is extended to the 9th November 1888.

The leave granted to Lieut. Col. W. H. J. Stopford, 5th Bombay Cavalry in G. O. C. No. 588 of 1887, is extended to the 31st March 1888.

It is perhaps rather remarkable, writes the correspondent of a Calcutta paper, that up to this moment Bir Shumshere has given no sign of a wish to see the exiled princes. It has been supposed that the Government of India has suggested such a course. We can hardly believe it. On the contrary, we should think that Government would have been the first to suggest a meeting, instead of hindering it. It is possible, however, that the omission of such suggestion—it may be by oversight, or it may be by a desire to leave such matters to Bir Shumshere's own initiation—may have influenced the Nepaul Prime Minister into believing that Government is averse to an interview. This belief, if entertained, should be dissipated in the interests of all concerned. It is not yet too late, as Bir Shumshere stays over yet a couple of days and we need not state further that we have held back much during the last few days, in order to give the Government a free hand in important and delicate negotiations.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 3-4.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, February 4, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	146
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	865x
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	25pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	1 p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	123
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	108
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	105
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	......	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	30
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	115
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	170
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	89
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p. ct.	1,650
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6	......	14½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	74
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	$8 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs 11p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3½ p. ct.	70
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	5	84
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	150
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	85
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	110
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	1½ p. ct	95
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	108
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	81
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	5 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	108
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	78
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 8 p. ct.	106
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	3 p. ct.	110
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	...
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	49
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	95
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	375
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	177½
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	48
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	237
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	115
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	85
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	5d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	107
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct	91
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	119
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	40
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	11 x
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	9 p. ct.	72n
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 10 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p. ct.	118
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	83
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct	121
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	36
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	60
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	56
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ p. ct.	245
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	73
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	55
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	4 p. ct.	118
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	1,18
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	15595
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.)	100	nil. a	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	...	Lqdn.
Amluckie	100	5 p. ct. a	52
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	5ad.-int.a	50
Assam Company	£20	5 ad.-int.	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld.	100	nil a	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.	77
Bengal (Cachar)	100	3 p. ct. a	50
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct. a	40
Bishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct. a	142
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct. a	72
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.	165
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.	25
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.a	130
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil. a	25
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil. a	20
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil. a	19
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	5ad int. a	95
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct. a	39x
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½p. ct.	110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6½ p. ct.	136
Do. do. A	£10	8 p. ct. a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct. a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3ad.-int.a	45
Eastern Cachar	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil. a	32
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	......	Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.	64
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	20 ad int.	190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil. a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil. a	20
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97	nil. a	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p.ct. a	163
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	10 ad int.	15
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.a	36
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct.c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.-ct.c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct a	00
Indian Terai	500	5 ad int.	460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	5 ad int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½p. ct. a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	4ad.-int.a	92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil. a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	5ad.-int.a	150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	25
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam)	100	nil.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct. a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct. a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil. a	45
Kousanie	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil. a	14
Kurseong & Darjeeling	250	nil. a	93
Do. contributory	200	nil. a	83
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct. a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½p.ct. a	37
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	£10	4 p. ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½p. ct. a	40
Loobah	100	5ad.-int.a	120
Lower Assam	£7½	nil. c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil. a	Nml
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.	60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil. a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	5ad.-int.a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	5 ad int.	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct. a	30
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil. a	17
Do. contributory	90	nil. a	15
Moran, Assam	80	nil.	30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	7½ad int.	100
Do. contributory	30	7½ad. int.	90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil. a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil. a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn
New Mutual (Cachar)	13	11p. ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	2½p. ct.	32
Phœnix of (Cachar)	85	nil. a	30
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct. c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil. a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	2½ ad.int.	65
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct. a	50
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil. a	40
Rungamatee (Cachar)	100	4 p. ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot	100	10 ad int.	115
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil. a	Nml
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct. a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	5 ad.int.	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	5 p. ct. a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	40
Singbulli & Murmah	100	5ad int.	86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct. a	50
Singlo Tea Co.	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5ad. int a	110
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p.ct. a	75
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad int	65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarree (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct.a	30
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	10ad. int.	92
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad. int.	104x
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 ½per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5ad. int.	150x
Upper Assam	£10	nil. a	15
Washabari W. Dooars	100	5ad. int.	...

d.nt. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyer.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotelkeepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feetlong and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,
B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah *a*
Deewa
Callian Junction *b*
Titwalla
Khadawalli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah *a*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Baligaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd *a*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum *a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Bisowlee
Bulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction *a c*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa *a b*
Jawar
Beeh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda *a*
Timoornee
Pugdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore *a d*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjut *a b*
Padasdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee *a*
Karli
Ku kulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona *a b d*
Loonee
Oorooleе
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond *b*
Borebail
Decksal and Bheemwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagauma
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Tamergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah *b*
Powar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Salgaon
Jehwoor
Kelm
[illegible]
Marneh
Unger
Soholi
Packney
Sholapur *a c*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Dooduch
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad *a b c*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedasherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopala
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Daman Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Doongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Suratd
Amrolee
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broacha
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Barodaa
Bajwa
Wasud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmooda
Barairee
Ahmedabad *b*
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lilliapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*a*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad *a*
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Sanasar
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or ...
c From 15 to 18 minutes for Refreshment
d 30 minutes for Dinner, *e* 40 minutes for Dinner

INSURANCES.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

The STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain Forms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies where the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the reduction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed ...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME exceed ...£ 900,000

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1885	£988,1 6
„ 1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on Adults, and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of undertaking.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$7,500,000
Reserve Fund	$3,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$7,500,000

London Bankers—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

Bombay—Interest Allowed

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. de BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by hard, scaly patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red scaly Patches, which are often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable [illegible]. [illegible] to relieve [illegible] and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors.

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Post 3d. extra.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

The alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery [illegible]

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. [illegible]

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

[illegible]

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' preparations are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the advertised prices. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos [illegible]

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Quarterly	12	Quarterly	15
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Ten Lines and under	Rs. [illegible]
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Second do.	[illegible]
Third do.	[illegible]
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Second do.	3
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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To Subscribers:—

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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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NOTICES.

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BY
JAMES DOUGLAS,
AUTHOR OF THE "BOOK OF BOMBAY."

In one handsome vol. of 430 pages, 8vo., Cloth-bound,
Rs. 5.

Can be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office

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Some Bombay Reminiscences
I'm Going to Bombay
Governors of Bombay
Historic Sites in Bombay
Notes Volume.

HOP BITTERS.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.

"52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.

"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she [illegible] showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters a second time, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) E. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know of a poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, try and get him or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD
LONDON, E.C.
WARE OF FRAUDS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£900,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available for, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking and Money Agency business [illegible] should be made payable to the Agra